FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 29, 1846. [NO. 1543.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
FOR EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

BOARDING HOUSE,

S. E. corner of Dock and Front sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Dock and Front streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph A. Hill, for the purpose of accommodating Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.
November 18, 1846. 42-10w

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January, by the former Teachers, Alex'r and N. McLean—The following are the rates of Tuition in advance, per Session of five months:—

Languages and higher branches of Mathematics, - - - - $12
English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, - - - - 10
Orthography, Reading, and Writing, 6

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and in the immediate neighborhood, at from six to seven Dollars per month, one-half payable in advance. No deduction for the absence of Students, except in cases of protracted illness.

Robeson county, Dec. 12, 1846. 42-2w

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes steeled at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 10, 1846. 42-6m

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, Jellies, &c. for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Head Quarters 34th Regim't N. C. Militia,
Cumberland County, Dec. 9, 1846.

IN pursuance of General Order No. 2, from his Excellency Wm. A. Graham, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the North Carolina Militia, the Officers of the 34th Regiment of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to have their respective Companies at the usual place of parade, on Tuesday the 5th day of January 1847, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to all those who choose to volunteer for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, according to the terms prescribed in the late requisition from the War Department. By order of Col. Commandant,

2w HECTOR McNEILL, Adjutant.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Sunday the 13th inst. a negro girl named Frances, who calls herself Maria, about 5 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, speaks low and not very plain, had on when she left a dark striped homespun frock and striped bonnet. She was purchased of a man in Johnston county named John G. Gray, about four years ago. She is supposed to be lurking about this place, or on her way to Averasborough by the Ferry. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said girl, or for her confinement in Jail so that I can get her.

ARCHIBALD McGILL.
Cumberland co., Dec. 21, 1846. 42-2wp

NOTICE.

SOME time in December 1845, I gave a Note to Royse & Taylor for thirty Dollars, to be paid in Leather on or before the 1st Nov. 1846. And Whereas, said Note was fraudulently obtained from me, as I never received any value for the same, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same.

L. SIMMONS.
Montgomery County, Dec. 13, 1846. 42-3w

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the undersigned on Wednesday, the 9th instant, EPHRAIM HETHCOCK, a Mulatto man, about 35 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, with very small hands and feet, and a scar on his forehead. Said Mulatto had on, when he left, a good suit of clothes, good hat, and shoes, and was a little lame in walking. He probably has free papers, and will no doubt make his way for some free State. He was sold at our last County Court for the term of five years, for the costs of a suit. He was brought up in Orange County, N. C., but has been travelling about, from place to place, for several years, having every where a very bad reputation. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said Mulatto to me in Randolph county, or lodge him in any Jail where I can get possession of him.

SAMUEL LEWIS.
December 15, 1846. 42-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William R. Leggett and Sarah Pittman Executor and Executrix of the last will and Testament of Jesse Pittman, sen., deceased, *vs.* Jesse Pittman.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, the Defendant in this case, is not a Resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard Exparte.

Witness, Shadrack Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence, the 71st year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. $3 00.] 42-6w

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,
30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

N. C. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS!

Attention!

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of six-barrel REVOLVING PISTOLS, which will be sold at a small advance.

W. PRIOR.
Dec. 15, 1846. 41-3w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of the Cumberland Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of January. The Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal of the School, still has charge of the Institution, and the public are assured that the instruction and discipline shall be faithful and efficient.

By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 12, 1846. 41-4w

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Monday the 4th Jan'y 1847, under the superintendence of the subscriber. Students in the Male department will be prepared, if desired, to enter as high as the Junior Class in College.

The Female department has been hitherto under the superintendence of Mrs. McNeill, but it is the design of the Subscriber, the ensuing Session, if sufficient encouragement is given, to devote part of his time to the instruction of classes in this department. The course of study is intended to be as extensive and thorough as that pursued in the best institutions of the kind in the country.

Special attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the Pupils, and every exertion made to render the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

The location of the Institution is elevated, pleasant, and decidedly healthy.

Rates of Tuition in the Male department, per Session of five months, vary from $6 to $12 50. In the Female department, from $6 to $15. Music on the Piano extra, $16. Use of Instrument $2. Board, the highest, including bedding, washing, lights and wood, $6 per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.
Carthage, Dec. 10, 1846. 41-4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at December Term 1846, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, of Hugh Campbell, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CARLETON J. CAMPBELL.
Cumberland County, Dec. 11, 1846. 41-5w

NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS is now opening a choice selection of Seasonable GOODS, bought since the late reduction in prices, and can afford to sell them much lower than the fall prices. His stock consists of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and may be found on Green Street, 3 doors from H. Leete's. Call soon and see for yourselves.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40-4w

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, *vs.* Malcom D. McNeill and Martha R. his wife, John J. Alston and others, heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston is a non resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, and Martha H. Alston, *vs.* Malcom D. McNeill, Adm'r of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, one of the heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Mary McIntosh, *vs.* John J. McIntosh and others, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McIntosh and William McIntosh, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

WAR WITH MEXICO!

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

In pay, provisions, and clothing, this Corps will be superior to any other yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly *in the advance*, where the hardest fighting may be expected.

The highest character for *courage* and *physical* ability will be required for admission. Apply to

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce com'dg N. C. Arsenal.

N. B. Two Dollars paid to citizens for each recruit they may procure. J. A. J. B.

OFFICE OF THE N. CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1846.

To enterprising Young Men!

HAVING been authorized to enlist FIFTY LABOURERS for service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, I hereby invite applications for enlistment for that service from the enterprising young men of the surrounding country. The term of service will be Five Years—and those who may enlist will be sent to the Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. for duty. The pay will be NINE DOLLARS per month, and CLOTHING, RATIONS, FUEL, QUARTERS, LODGINGS and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE of the best kind; equal, in all, to Twenty-two Dollars per month.

The situation of the Ordnance Labourer, although he be enlisted, is very different from that of the Soldier of the line. Besides being free from the exposure of line duties, he has the opportunity of learning any trade he may fancy from the best instruction in the country. His indulgencies, comforts, &c., are greater, and his treatment generally, under good behaviour, better than that of the man of the line.

No man will be received who is not intelligent, and free from physical defects.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce.

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

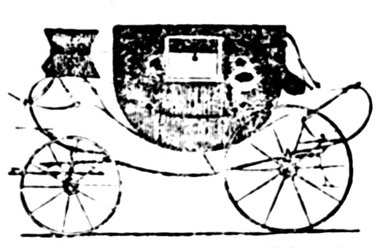
Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE Feb. 9 1846.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin de-Lains, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

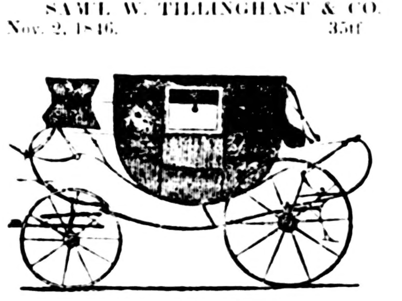
They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS.
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 35tf

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Dec.

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
November 18, 1846. 38-3m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment.
For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC.
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1846.

Neill McNair *vs.* William Kelly.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William Kelly to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

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MR. RAYNER'S FIRST SPEECH, ON the BILL FOR RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE,

In the House of Commons, Dec. 9, 1846.

Mr. RAYNER said, that in first introducing the Bill before the House, and in now rising to advocate it, he had been, and now was, conscious of the responsibility which he incurred. He was well aware of the vituperation and obloquy which awaited him. He might well expect that his course and his humble name would, for some time to come, afford a theme of denunciation to a malignant party Press, and of unsparing abuse to every unscrupulous demagogue in the State. But for himself, he had counted the cost, and was ready and prepared to abide the result.—My own honest convictions, (said Mr. R.) and the approbation of the just and reflecting portion of my countrymen, must and will sustain me. Divine wisdom seems to have decreed, that in the moral government of the world, no good is to be achieved, no blessing is to be attained, except by a corresponding sacrifice. This is eminently so, in the strife and tumult of political life. He who desires to receive the approval of an honest conscience for an unflinching discharge of duty—or to obtain the esteem and support of the wise and good, for a disinterested effort to promote the happiness and welfare of his country—he who devotes himself to the task of avenging the wrongs of the injured, and in aiding the efforts of the deserving, must prepare himself to meet the peltings of many a pitiless storm of censure and denunciation. For myself, I ask no higher honor than to receive the detractions of those whose vocation is censure, and whose moral food is defamation, for the position I now occupy, in endeavoring to sustain the great fundamental principle of republican government, which I insist on has been outraged, and the injury done to which, it is the object of the bill now before us, to redress.

But the duty which I owe to those upon whom I rely to sustain me—to my gallant comrades in the cause of Constitutional liberty, with whom I have so long struggled—requires, that I should attempt to set forth somewhat in detail, the grounds of our action—and appeal to the calm and sober reflection of our countrymen, for the rectitude of our intentions and the propriety of our course.

In considering this proposition to re-arrange the Congressional Districts of the State at this time, there are two prominent points of view in which it presents itself to the mind. First—have we the Constitutional *power* to do it; and secondly—admitting we have the power, is it expedient and proper to exercise that power at this time. In regard to the power, I presume it will be admitted by all, that the General Assembly of the State has sovereign and unlimited power over all questions of legislation; except in so far as it is restricted by the Constitution of the State, the Constitution of the United States, and all National Laws and Treaties made in pursuance thereof. This sovereign power is indispensable to the ability of government to maintain its authority and enforce its decrees—in all systems, it must reside somewhere—and in our State it must reside in the General Assembly, subject to the restrictions just named. This exercise of sovereign power must, it will also be admitted, extend to *every* subject of legislation; the passing, modifying, amending, or repealing, all laws which the General Assembly, as the Constitutional organ of the popular will, may deem to be required by the public good, subject to the restrictions mentioned. Does the Constitution of the State contain any provision prohibiting the Legislature from remodeling Congressional Districts, at this time, or oftener than once in ten years. No such provision can be found—no such pretence will be set up. In fact, the State Constitution being designed for, and adapted to an internal municipal government, has no provision on a question which afterwards grew out of our federal relations; and it is from the Constitution of the United States only, that any and every power has been exercised by the State Legislature over the subject of Congressional elections. Then, is there any thing in the Federal Constitution to prohibit our action on this question at this time?

There are but two clauses in the Constitution of the United States bearing directly on this question. The first, is the second section of the first article, which provides that

"*Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, &c. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.*"

Now, what was the object contemplated by this provision? It is plain that it was intended for the purpose of keeping steadily in view, and constantly in operation, the great principle of compromise forming the basis of the Constitution—that whilst the States were represented with equality of strength in the Senate, they should be represented according to their relative population in the House of Representatives. The "enumeration" here mentioned, was clearly for the purpose of ascertaining the "respective numbers" of the several States, that the number of representatives to which each might be entitled, should be "apportioned" accordingly. The framers of the Constitution seem to have had a foresight of the increasing strength and greatness of their country; of the shifting localities of population and power; of the mighty growth of new States, and the comparative decline of the old. This enumeration once in ten years, was to secure to population however it might change its seat, to numbers wherever they might be found, their due representation in the popular branch of the National Legislature. The *manner* of choosing these Representatives by the several States, does not come within the purview of this provision at all In fact, not the most remote allusion is made to it. The ten years mentioned, refers exclusively to the period to intervene between each "actual enumeration." This whole section of the Constitution explains itself by providing for the enumeration, immediately after the provision for apportioning representatives among the States, according to their respective numbers. It is the apportionment of the *number* of representatives to each State, under the enumeration of its inhabitants, which is to be made once in ten years only—and I freely admit, that this apportionment as to number, must remain for ten years, and no State legislation can affect it.

But what says the Constitution in regard to the *manner* of choosing Representatives? The fourth section of this same article, declares that

"*The times, places and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof: but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.*"

Here the entire control of the "manner," as well as of the "times and places" of holding elections, is, in the absence of Congressional action, left to the Legislature of each State; subject to no other limitation but that such State shall elect no more members than Congress may have apportioned to it, under an enumeration of its people. The words "*each State*" in that clause of the Constitution last mentioned, shows that it was intended to leave the manner of election to the peculiar wish or fancy of every State; without requiring uniformity, unless Congress should see fit to alter the State regulations. And until the passage of the last apportionment act in 1842, no uniformity has ever existed in the several States as to the manner. Some States have elected by general ticket, some by single districts and others by double districts. And these systems have been changed and modified from time to time, during the intervening periods between the regular times of enumeration and apportionment. It is well known that a few years since the State of Alabama changed her system of electing by districts to that of general ticket, and before the next election, returned again to the old mode. It is also well known, that since the last apportionment was made, the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, and Missouri have elected by the general ticket system, and yet have all three since altered their regulations, and returned to the district system. Will it be pretended that these changes were not rightfully and constitutionally made? And if a State may so change its districts as to amalgamate them all into one—or when so amalgamated, parcel them out into separate divisions, and that too during the interval between the decennial periods of apportionment, will it be contended that a State cannot change the territorial limits, and re-arrange the component parts of her respective districts when once made? Will it be denied, that but for the action of Congress, this Legislature might so change the districts, as to abolish them altogether, and resort to the general ticket system? The *major* proposition must include the *minor*—and if a State can, in the absence of Congressional restriction, so change the districts as to unite them all into one; certainly it can change them by such a re-arrangement of Counties, as to still have them in conformity to the Act of Congress, of separate and distinct but contiguous territory.

I admit that the Legislature cannot unite all the districts into one by adopting the general ticket system; for the apportionment act of 1842, for the first time in our history, altered the State regulations so far as to prevent this. The clause of that act bearing on this question, Is as follows—

"*That in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under this apportionment, shall be elected by Districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one District electing more than one Representative.*"

But for this act, I have attempted to show, the State Legislature has entire control on the manner of holding elections; either by destroying the districts altogether in adopting the general ticket system, by changing them into double or triple Districts, or by constructing them of counties not contiguous to each other. To what extent then, does this Act of Congress interfere with the power of the States on the *manner* of holding elections? Why of course, only to the extent expressly specified in the Act—and that is, that the Districts shall be composed of contiguous territory, and that no one District shall elect more than one Representative. In every other particular, the power of the State Legislatures over this subject is as ample as before the Act was passed. To the extent of its interference only, under the Act of '42, Congress has assumed the power which before belonged to the States. Will it be denied that Congress may at the very next Session, revise the whole plan—may it not provide for the election by general ticket in all the States—may it not provide for double Districts—may it not repeal the clause of the Act of '42 which I have read, and leave each State to adopt its own favorite plan—and thus entirely disarrange this fanciful idea of a ten years duration of unchangeable Districts? Will it be contended that Congress in passing the Act of '42 might not have assumed the entire regulation of the State elections, as to manner, time, and place—and thus have actually arranged and set apart the Districts in the several States? If this had been done, will it be denied that Congress might still at the present Session, have changed those Districts, if it had supposed the public good required it in any State? Will it be denied that Congress may, if it see proper, at the present Session, so interfere as to change and rearrange the Districts in all the States, as at present constituted by their several Legislatures? For mind you, the Constitution says "the Congress may *at any time* alter the State regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Congress can, under the authority conferred by the Constitution, exercise such powers only in regard to regulating the manner of elections, as are left to the States in the first instance—and no more. Then if Congress can now re-arrange the Districts, of course the States in the absence of any interference on the subject by Congress can do the very same. As Congress can do no more than the States could have done before the act of '42 was passed—and as Congress has not in that Act chosen to exercise any power in regard to the territorial elements of the Districts, except that requiring contiguity—certainly the States can now do, what Congress might have done, but has not done.

The uniform practice of the States in the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President, affords an apt and forcible illustration of the positions I have assumed. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution says that

"*Each State shall appoint* IN SUCH MANNER *as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.*"

Here the authority of the State in the *manner* of appointment is left entirely untrammelled. The only instruction is as to the number. And the number of Electors to which a State is entitled, is as much dependent on every ten years enumeration of its inhabitants, as the number of its Representatives in Congress. Both depend on the apportionment by Congress, under the enumer of tion. And if the first arrangement by a Sta ap- the Districts for Representatives, after e altered, portionment, must remain for ten year Electoral so must of course the arrangement ration of the Districts—for both depend on the y felt in the re- same principle which is practis in ten years. If a newal of its exercise only o the election of Repre- State regulation in regard the binding operation of sentatives, must hav or ten years—so also must Medo-Persian law regard to the appointment of such regulation on the other hand, if a State regu- Electors. A one, can be at any time altered, so can lation as to the other. What has been the constant it be as e of the States in regard to the manner of practice choosing Electors? In the struggles of political power, States have constantly been altering the mode of appointment. The State of New York just previous to the Presidential election in 1828, altered their system of choosing Electors by Districts, and adopted that of General Ticket. Other States from time to time, have done the same. Our own State in 1803 passed an Act laying off [illegible] State into Electoral Districts. In 1841, before the apportionment bill under the census of 1840 had gone into operation, this act was repealed and another act passed providing for the appointment of Electors by the General Assembly. [illegible] latter act has since been repealed, and [illegible] by general ticket established. Never [illegible] the right of this power of the States to alter the [illegible] of appointing Electors [illegible] on the same principle as the manner of electing Representatives, questioned in any [illegible] whatever.

It appears to me that the position assumed by the committee who reported this bill, of which I [illegible] to be Chairman, is unanswerable. It presents the argument *ad absurdum*, in a simple, [illegible] manner. The power of the States over the *manner* of holding elections is the very same as that over the *times and places*. It is thorough and complete as to all, subject to [illegible] to be made by Congress. What is meant by the manner of holding elections? Of course it must comprehend *all* regulations [illegible] towards the exercise of [illegible]. When these regulations are [illegible], or unsuited to the great purpose for which the apportionment of Representatives among the States, according to federal population, was designed—I mean the just reflection of the popular will—it is not only the unquestionable right, but the absolute duty of the States to alter or amend them, unless prohibited by the Constitution or some act of Congress in pursuance thereof. The Constitution and the apportionment act of '42 being both silent, except on the particular referred to—of course State legislation is at any time justifiable and proper. Neither the Constitution or the act of Congress, say one word as to whether the Districts shall remain unaltered for two, four, six, eight or ten years. If, as stated in the report, the action of the Legislature, when once exercised as to the *manner*, is exhausted for ten years—so is it also, when exercised as to the *times* and places, for the power over all these particulars rests on the same authority, and is subject to the very same control by Congress. If the Legislature can not change the manner, in those particulars where Congress has not interposed, oftener than once in ten years, [illegible] it change the times and places. Yet the power of the Legislature over the times and places of holding elections, *at any time*, has never been questioned, but is, and ever has been constantly exercised. The admission of this power as to time and place, must imply an application of the power as to the manner also.

What is meant by the "*regulations*" as to the times, places, and manner of holding elections, mentioned in the Constitution, that are left to the entire control of the State Legislatures, except interfered with by Congress? A legislative regulation is a law to all intents and purposes, and nothing but a law. It will readily be admitted, that the power which makes, can also modify, amend, or repeal a law—except in those cases where rights become vested, an interference with which would impair the obligation of contract. And it is right it should be so, especially in a country of such extensive growth, conflicting interest, and changing policy as ours. Otherwise, how are the wrongs of the injured to be redressed, how is the [illegible] of the industrious and [illegible] to [illegible] which are the conflicting claims of [illegible] interests to be harmonized? And [illegible] right and proper to redress wrongs and to repair [illegible] particulars—why not in regard to the elective franchise, the great political inheritance of the American citizen, and the great corner-stone of our republican temple?

This brings me to the consideration of the second branch of the subject—I mean the expediency and propriety of passing the Bill now before the House. Let us look at the object contemplated by the Constitution in apportioning Representatives to the respective States, according to their population. It was to secure in the House of Representatives of the United States, a fair expression of the popular will. Whilst guarding against tumult and faction by a Senate, the members of which were to be [illegible] one remove from popular influence, and [illegible] their seats for six years—the [illegible] the Constitution provided for another [illegible] which should give utterance to the wishes [illegible] which should reflect the impulses [illegible] House of Representatives represents them in their [illegible]. The great principle which lies [illegible] of our republican system is, that [illegible] are capable of self-government—that [illegible] is derived from them—and that their [illegible] constitutionally expressed, is and must [illegible] supreme law. By the people as constituted [illegible] those endowed with [illegible] right of suffrage, whose voices and wishes ought to exercise a controlling influence over the governing power. The only practical, and in fact, [illegible] way of making this [illegible] influence [illegible] is by giving to majorities, in the various [illegible] in which the people are called [illegible] the power of expressing the sense of the whole. "That a majority ought to rule," has become so true a maxim, especially with that political party from whom I [illegible] expect opposition to the bill now before the House, that I need not further attempt to enforce it. Although I do not [illegible] that theory to the extent urged by the Democratic party, yet I insist that when the people act in pursuance of the forms, and in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution, the majority should prevail. Consequently, any system of legislation which is calculated to deprive the majority of their rightful power, and to give to a minority the means of speaking and deciding in the name of the whole—must be in conflict with the very principles on which our free institutions are founded. It is utterly subversive of the great fundamental law of all popular government—and if [illegible] out, must end in subjecting the many to the tyranny and caprice of the designing few.—Especially when we see this course pursued by a party who have the love of the people and a regard for popular rights constantly on their lips, we are warranted in concluding, we are compelled to believe, that their leading object in the Districting Act of '43, was to gain undue political power to a party in a decided minority in the State; and to stifle the voices of thousands of freemen, through an accidental ascendancy in authority. Let us examine the present arrangement of the Districts, under the Act of the General Assembly of '43, in accordance with the principles I have laid down.

In looking at the details of an arrangement of the Districts, it will be recollected that the apportionment act of Congress of '42 requires, that the districts shall be composed of contiguous territory. According to every fair principle of construction, it must be admitted, that one of the incidents of contiguity of territory, is compactness of form—because the more compact the districts are in shape, the more contiguous will their component parts be to each other. Another element which should enter into the arrangement, is community of interests and similarity of pursuits. Although this is not expressly required by the Act of Congress, yet it is so promotive of public convenience, so well calculated to give to every separate interest a fair representation in the National Councils, that a wise and paternal legislation should ever take it into account, when it can be done in accordance with a due observance of other requisite considerations. The third principal element which should enter into the details of such arrangement, is equality of numbers, as nearly as can be attained. This must be inferred from every liberal construction of the Act of Congress—and is indispensable to the observance of another great fundamental principle of free government, that every portion of the people, whilst they should bear equal burthens, are entitled to equal benefits. These three great leading considerations, then, of compactness of form, community of interest, and equality of numbers, should be so harmonized and combined, if possible, as to conform to the great principle, and effect the great result, of giving to the majority of the people the preponderance of Representatives in the Councils of the Nation. How will the present arrangement of the Districts under the Act of the Legislature of January, 1843, bear the ordeal of the application of these principles?

Look at District No. 3, extending nearly three hundred miles in length, from the County of Person to the Tennessee line—consisting of a strip of territory but one County deep—throwing together the mountain graziers of Ashe and Wilkes with the Tobacco growers of Caswell and Rockingham. Look at District No. 4, comprising a belt of country extending almost across the entire State, from within twenty-five miles of Virginia, to the South Carolina line—connecting the Millers and Manufacturers of Guilford, with the Cotton-growers of Richmond and Anson, who find a market for their products in Cheraw and Camden, South Carolina. Look at District No. 8—connecting the wreckers, the sailors and the fishermen of Hyde and Carteret with the farmers and brandy-makers of Nash—extending from the tobacco fields of Warren, to the shoals of Cape Hatteras. Neither compactness of form, nor community of interests have been consulted—instead of being combined with a view to the great result of giving to the majority the political ascendancy in the Congressional representation, they seem to have been evidently avoided on purpose to secure the ascendancy to the political minority.

By examining the popular vote at the last six elections, when the aggregate strength of the State has been polled, we find the average popular vote of the whole State to be about 80,000. By further examination we find, taking these six elections, the average majority of the Whig party to be near 7,000. Now, allowing the average of 80,000 voters to each District, according to every fair principle of proportion, the Whigs are entitled to five out of the nine members. And yet in the face of all this the Democratic Legislature of '42-3 dared, in defiance of all the obligations of fairness, justice and constitutional duty—in utter disregard of all their stereotyped professions of devotion to the popular will—to make five Districts with Democratic majorities, and to leave a sixth so that [illegible] a second trial they carried that. What a spectacle do we now exhibit? With a clear and decided majority of 7,000 voters in the State, yet we are represented by six Democrats and but three Whigs. Is this crying injustice to be tolerated? Is this outrage on popular rights to be endured? Are the voices of eighteen thousand freemen to be suppressed by partizan fraud and cunning? Was this result brought about by accident? Not at all. How then, was it effected? Look at the map of the State, and it will tell you how it was effected. By examining the shape of the Districts in pencil, you will find them of every form which straight lines, curves and angles can possibly produce. You will find them resembling in outline, all the monsters that ever have belonged to, or now constitute a portion of, the animal kingdom. All the [illegible] tribes, whose fossil remains have been excavated from the bowels of the earth, as memorials of the wreck of former worlds, cannot exhibit [illegible] more unsightly and hideous in figure, than some of these Districts. A mere inspection of the shapes of the territory comprised within the Districts, cannot fail to show to the most careless observer, that some sinister design entered into their arrangement.

Now, on the other hand, let us look at the plan proposed by the Bill before the House. I do not pretend that it is perfect. I do not pretend that it *exactly* combines the three leading considerations of compactness of territory, community of interest, and equality of numbers—but considering the geographical shape of the State, the variety of its industrial pursuits, the diversity of the markets to which its different sections trade, owing to the want of commercial facilities; and the number of Representatives to which we are entitled compared with our federal population; I do believe that the provisions of the bill approximate as nearly to answering the ends required, as is practically attainable. I hesitate not to say, that it approaches the desired results nearer, far nearer, and is in every respect preferable to the present arrangement, under the Act of the Legislature of 1843. To an examination of this, I invite the attention of the House.

The whole federal population of the State under the last census was 655,375

The State being entitled to nine Representatives, the whole federal population divided by nine 9)655,375

Leaves the ratio of population to each District 72,819

The first District is left in the Bill just as it is at present, to be composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Burke, including McDowell, Yancey, Cleaveland, and Caldwell—with a federal population under the census of 1840, of [illegible]. This District comprises the greater portion of the mountain region. Although by the census of 1840, the population was below the ratio, yet it is now supposed to be considerably above it—owing to the fact that greater inducements are there held out to emigrants, and to the rapid settlement of the State lands that have there been brought into market.

The second District is composed of the Counties of Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Iredell and Catawba, with a federal population of [illegible]. This District is compact in form, and possesses as much community of interests as can be attained by throwing together in that portion of the State as much territory as will compose the requisite population—being watered by the head waters of the Yadkin—the Northern portion being a farming and grazing region, and the Southern a cotton growing and mining section. It consists of that portion of territory lying North of a straight line forming the Northern boundary of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus, West of the Yadkin, and East of the first District.

The third District is composed of the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, and Moore, with a population of 71,845. This District [illegible] not so much compactness of form as [illegible], owing to the peculiar shape of the State, and the territorial form of the Counties in that portion of it. Here the Districts must be formed either by running entirely across the State, or by giving to one District a length disproportionate to its breadth. A glance at the Map will show this to be the case. The District has an undue length, owing also to the peculiar condition of the Eastern ends of Moore and Richmond. There is no such diversity however in its industrial pursuits. Mining and Cotton growing are its leading avocations, with markets at Camden and Cheraw, S. C.

The Fourth District is composed of the Counties of Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson—with a population of [illegible]. This District is as compact as it well can be, being almost a parallelogram with but [illegible] length than breadth. The Northern portion is a Tobacco growing section, the Southern a Mining and Manufacturing.

The Fifth District is composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Orange, and Chatham. This is the great Tobacco growing region of the State, with the exception of a portion of the Southern part, which is a Wheat and Corn growing region. Its population is 70,957. It is as compact as it can be, considering the size and relative position of the County of Wake, which lies on its South-Eastern border.

The Sixth District is composed of the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, and Johnston—with a population of 79,622. This District is compact as to form, consisting in the main of the territory lying between the Roanoke and Neuse. There is but little diversity in its pursuits—the Northern part being engaged in growing Tobacco, the middle and Southern in raising Cotton and Corn—with a market principally in Petersburg, Va., with the exception of that portion whose trade is down the Tar and Neuse.

The Seventh District is composed of the Counties of Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow—with a population of 73,845. This is decidedly the Cape Fear region—it is compact in form, and its industrial pursuits are directed in a great measure to naval stores and lumber, whilst the fertile lands on its streams are cultivated in Corn, Cotton, and Rice. Its markets are Fayetteville and Wilmington, whilst the Cape Fear and its tributaries unite together the commercial interests of the sea-board with those of the fields and forests of the interior.

The Eighth District is composed of the Counties of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell—with a population of 73,473. This District is of greater extent than desirable, but it is unavoidable, owing to the extensive swamps of many of its Eastern Counties, which contain a sparse population in comparison to their extent of territory. Its pursuits are as similar as the extent of its territory will justify. The whole District is watered by the Neuse and the Tar and their tributaries, and the Southern tributaries of the lower Albemarle. The grain growing interests of the interior and the commercial interests of the coast are dependent on each other, and are bound together by the navigable waters of the rivers mentioned. Its domestic Markets are Newbern and Beaufort.

The Ninth District is composed of the Counties of Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck—with a population of 69,483. The bill proposes to leave this District just as it is under the law of '43—not because it could not have been changed for the better, but purely from a feeling of magnanimity, generosity, and I will add justice too, to the Democratic party. By substituting Halifax in the Sixth District for Martin, and then substituting Wayne in the Seventh District for Halifax in the Sixth—compactness of territory and equality of numbers would have been more nearly attained. But then this would not have conduced so much to the great end of giving to the minority the political strength to which their numbers entitle them. For this reason the Bill has left the Ninth District Democratic, as it is now in the character of its Representative—or at all events doubtful. This is the best that can be done towards a fair distribution of political power between the two rival parties. For let the most just and conscientious man whatever, take the Map of the State before him, let him task his ingenuity and powers of combination to the uttermost; and I defy him to make more than three decidedly Democratic Districts in the State, without resorting to the Gerrymandering system for that purpose. Sir, it cannot be done.

I am aware that the principal objection to the details of this Bill is to be urged in reference to the Sixth or Raleigh District. Upon this the great issue is to be made. I admit that this District has a population rather large, but it cannot be avoided, owing to the large size and dense population of the Counties of which it is composed. Without subdividing Counties, or deranging some of the adjoining Districts, this objection cannot be obviated—except by making a change which will render the Edenton District decidedly Whig. The Bill now before the House gives the Whigs five Districts, and the Democrats four, admitting the Edenton District to be Democratic, as it now is in the person of its Representative. It was laid off for a Democratic District by the Legislature of '42-3, it is now represented by a Democrat; and will the Democrats on this floor pretend to say it is not a Democratic District? I dare them, yes, I dare them, to take that ground. Let it be recollected that they have, at the present Session, endorsed Mr. Biggs, the Representative from that District, by casting their votes for him for the high and responsible station of Senator in the Congress of the United States. Let it be also remembered, that they profess as one of the cardinal doctrines of their political faith, that the Representative should always conform to the will of his constituents. Are they now prepared to say the Edenton District is a Whig District, and that Mr Biggs in his votes for the late reduction of the Tariff, for the Sub-treasury, &c. &c., has been violating the wishes of his constituents? Their late endorsement of Mr. Biggs estops them from putting in such a plea. They must take one or the other horn of the dilemma—they must either admit that the Edenton District is a Democratic District, or that they have voted for the further promotion of a man who has disregarded, and treated with contempt, a majority of his constituents. Upon either issue, we will meet them before the people. If then the Edenton District be Democratic, as I think, the Democratic party will, on reflection, admit, there can be no objection to the bill before us in regard to its distribution of political power between the two parties. But if it be objected that the Raleigh District has too much population, I can easily inform my Democratic friends how they can remedy the evil. Let some one of them move to amend the bill by taking Halifax from the Raleigh District, and giving it to the Edenton District—take Martin from the last named District and give it to the Washington or Newbern District, and take Wayne from the Newbern District, and give it to the Raleigh District in lieu of Halifax. This will obviate the difficulty which I learn gives my Democratic friends so much trouble—it will bring the population of the several [illegible] Districts into nearer [illegible]. It is true it will make the ninth District decidedly Whig. But then, if the Democrats will not [illegible] remedy, which I have proven to them will remove their grievance, then in the name of justice let them cease their complaints.

It will no doubt be said, that this is an innovation upon the established order of things, and that it will be setting a precedent of evil example. [illegible] the great ends for which our free institutions were established? [illegible] oppressive in their operation, and [illegible] the American citizen of his [illegible] birthright, ought not to remain [illegible]. I [illegible] that we are not only [illegible] but that we are bound by every [illegible] consideration of representative duty, and [illegible] to the Constitution, to repeal [illegible] laws, and to substitute wise and just ones in their stead. [illegible] evil example to repeal a [illegible] and oppressive law, or to leave the people to suffer under [illegible] [illegible] ever been attempted [illegible] this way? Because no such pressing necessity ever existed for it before. Partizan tyranny [illegible] upon the necks of thousands of [illegible]. Amidst all the party struggles which have heretofore marked our history, never before was such [illegible] exhibited [illegible] rights of the citizen—never before was such [illegible] oppression perpetrated in the open face of day. [illegible] duty, we do it [illegible] which the bitterness of partizan [illegible] never before rendered necessary, who is to blame? Surely not we, who are endeavoring to substitute right for wrong—but those, who by their utter disregard of every principle of well-regulated liberty, have forced the alternative upon us.

The peculiar excellence of our representative republican system is, that whilst the Constitution has erected around us all the safe-guards of freedom by impregnable barriers which cannot be overthrown except by the violence of revolution—the force and power of the government are scarcely seen in their operation. It is not with us, as with the monarchical governments of the old world. No feudal associations chain us down to the irresistible endurance of long-borne and time-worn oppression. Our Constitutions make ample provision for the advancement of that spirit of *progress* which peculiarly marks this age. Laws go into operation, work their ends for good or for evil, and then make way for wiser and juster ones, without the necessity of their being obliterated in blood. Here, the love of order, and obedience to authority, peacefully effect that, which is the province of the sword in other lands.

To those who have the destiny of this question in their hands, to my Whig friends here, I wish, in conclusion, to address myself. We shall no doubt be told, that our course now will offer to our political opponents, an example of change, and of unsettling the regulations of law, should they again by accident gain the ascendant in our Legislative councils. Then let them do it, and upon them let the responsibility rest. But is this an argument to be addressed to *men*, to whom is entrusted the guardianship of the people's rights—to men acting under a high responsibility to God and their country—to men who have stood the ordeal of many a bitter contest—to men who have so often and so long drunk of that cup of bitterness, which party intolerance has forced to our lips? Shall we fear to do good, lest the error of others may hereafter call upon us for renewed exertion? Shall we fail to walk in the path of duty, lest the demon of evil may hereafter endeavor to obliterate our footprints? Never, never. The people demand this work at our hands. They are awaiting our action on this subject with the most intense anxiety—the thousands of freemen who have been disfranchised, are crying for relief, and demanding, aye Sir, demanding that we should strike the fetters of oppression from their hands. Let us recollect, we are engaged in the high and holy mission of regenerating our country, of elevating intellect and virtue from the prostrate condition in which they have so long been trampled on by partizan violence and oppression—and of placing the government under the salutary control of the calm and reflecting judgment of the public mind. Untiring industry, unceasing vigilance, unfailing resistance to the corrupt and evil tendency of the times, is the task which is set before us. The glorious victory which we achieved a few years since, amid the shouts and huzzas of regenerate millions—and the fruits of which were snatched from us by the basest and the foulest treason—should teach us what we *can* do, when we resolve to sacrifice personal and sectional considerations on the altar of public good. That most shameful sacrifice but two years since, of one of the brightest and noblest spirits that ever led the van-guard of Constitutional Liberty in the history of the world, should teach us the danger of an over-confident and supine security. The political elements are again in agitation, preparatory to another mighty struggle, on which may possibly depend the destiny of freedom in all future time. The eighteen thousand freemen in North Carolina, whose voices have been suppressed, are demanding of us that the prison doors of oppression may be thrown open, that they may join the march in this glorious struggle towards the field of victory and fame. Without wishing to disparage others, yet I feel well assured, that if we are led in this contest by him whose sword has drank so deep of the blood of the enemies of his country—whose wisdom in council is no less to be admired than his bravery in the field—who has ever been found competent to his task on every trying occasion—and who has now gone to sustain the stars and stripes in a foreign land—I say, if he is our leader, I feel every confidence in a glorious and triumphant victory. I mean the hero of Chippewa and Niagara, him who has of late been the subject of obloquy and attempted ridicule, to every political popinjay and shallow-pated ingrate in the land. But though

"Scorners may laugh at, and witlings defame him,
My heart swells with gladness, whenever I name him."

But no matter who may be the leader, let us burnish our armor, let us resolve to conquer—and no matter what may be the result, we shall have the proud consciousness of having discharged our duty; the recollection of this, if no more, we can leave as a noble inheritance to our children; and if the City of our Freedom is again to be sacked by a Vandal horde, we shall enjoy the consoling reflection, that we at least are blameless.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the House of Commons, on Saturday the 19th, Mr. Steele of Richmond, introduced a bill to change the time of selling Lands and Negroes in the county of Richmond; which passed first reading.

Mr. Trull of Union, presented a bill to compel the Entry Taker of Union county to keep his Office at the Court House of said county.

Mr. Hall of New Hanover offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Commons do take a recess from Wednesday the 23d to Monday the 28th instant.

The Yeas and Nays being demanded, the question on the adoption of the Resolution was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 56, Nays 50.

Mr. Steele of Richmond moved to reconsider the vote by which the Resolution was passed.—The question being taken, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Puryear of Surry moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses do adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next, which on motion of Mr. Bogden of Wayne, was ordered to lie on the table.

SENATE.—*Monday, Dec. 21.*—Mr. Albright reported the bills to establish the counties of Lafayette and Alexander, the committee recommending their passage.

Some unimportant bills were acted on, and then the debate occurred which is noticed elsewhere.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Ellis of Rowan moved to reconsider the resolution of Saturday, to adjourn from the 22d to the 28th. Mr. Washington supported the motion, the resolution being clearly unconstitutional. Agreed to, 103 yeas to 1 nay. And then the resolution was rescinded, 104 to 1.

Mr. Hargrave of Anson presented a bill to increase the number and pay of Jurors in the county of Anson. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. McBane of Orange, a bill concerning orphans and persons *non compos mentis*; and

Mr. Washington of Craven, a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts in the second Judicial District, and of the County Courts for the counties of Jones and Onslow. These bills were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Steele of Richmond, a resolution in favor of Duncan McFarland, of Richmond county; which was referred.

Mr. Hackney of Chatham presented a bill to transfer the Funds belonging to the Board of Internal Improvements, to the Public Treasury; which was referred to the committee on Finance.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a statement from the Public Treasurer, showing that $87,000 will be required on the 1st of January, and suggesting early measures to meet the calls.

A number of bills passed through some intermediate stage of progress.

SENATE.—*Tuesday, Dec. 22.*—Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill authorising Joan A. Rowland to collect arrears of Taxes, reported the said bill and recommended its rejection. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ehringhaus, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better regulation of the Militia of this State; which passed second reading.

The Re-Districting bill passed its 2d reading, 25 to 22—a party vote, 2 Whigs and 1 Loco absent.

The debate on the resolution to provide for the Volunteers was continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Shaw of Cumberland presented a memorial from sundry Officers of the 33d Regiment, praying compensation for holding a Court Martial for the trial of Col. Duncan McCormick; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McBane of Orange presented a resolution authorising the Public Treasurer to borrow money for State purposes; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Shaw of Cumberland, a bill to repeal an Act passed at the Session of 1844, entitled an Act in favor of Poor Debtors. [These were read the first time and passed.]

Mr. Hargrave of Anson presented a resolution in favor of George D. Boggan, Sheriff of Anson county, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McBane of Orange introduced a bill to abolish Jury Trials in the County Courts of this State, and to divide the State into three Judicial divisions, and for other purposes; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hicks, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute to the bill further to prevent trading with slaves. The substitute was adopted and passed its second reading.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, from the committee on Private Bills, reported, with an amendment, the bill to alter the mode of electing Wardens of the Poor. The bill, as amended, passed its second reading.

The Speaker having temporarily left the chair, the Rules were suspended, and Mr. Hawkins of Warren offered the following resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon Edward Stanly, for the ability, dignity, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of Speaker to the House of Commons.

Mr Stanly having resumed the Chair, tendered his acknowledgments to the House in a very chaste, appropriate, and feeling speech; at the conclusion of which he resigned the Chair as Speaker of the House.

Mr. Washington of Craven thereupon nominated the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam of Granville, as Speaker for the residue of the Session; and Mr. Long of Halifax added to the nomination the name of John W. Ellis of Rowan. The House then proceeded to vote, as follows: For Mr. Gilliam 65, for Mr. Ellis 38, for G. H. Wilder 1.

Mr. Gilliam, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was declared by the Clerk to be duly elected. Messrs. Washington and Long conducted him to the Chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him, in a very brief and appropriate speech.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Wednesday, Dec. 23.*—The Bill concerning the Supreme and Superior Courts, and for the more speedy administration of justice therein, was on motion of Mr. Smith, made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, the House took up on its second reading, the Bill to improve the navigation of the Yadkin River. [This Bill gives to a Corporate Company the exclusive right to navigate and improve this River.]

Mr Hackney of Chatham, moved to amend the Bill by adding a section making the private property of the Stockholders liable for the debts of the company, in proportion to the amount of Stock held by them, and called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, said he felt bound to make some explanation why he was opposed to the amendment. He had voted, on a former occasion, for an amendment, similar to the one proposed; but as this Bill was intended to benefit the public generally, and also to make improvements on the River, he felt himself bound to vote against the amendment, and in recording his vote against it, he felt assured he was carrying out the wishes of his constituents. He had voted two years ago for a similar amendment, but his mind had undergone some change, &c.

Mr. Hackney, of Chatham, said his reasons for offering the amendment were, that a similar clause had been offered to a Bill to incorporate the Lumber River Company two years ago, and he was glad to find that the gentleman from Rowan, when he was convinced, was ready to confess that there was no use of inserting this liability clause: and as the gentleman was honest enough to make an open confession that he had changed his mind, he was desirous of having the Yeas and Nays taken, so as to allow the other Democrats an opportunity of "showing their hands."

Some objections were made to the amendment, when the question was taken and it was rejected. Yeas 35, Nays 49. The Bill was then put on its second reading and passed. Yeas 66, Nays 19.

The Resolution in favor of Duncan McFarland, of Richmond county, was called up by Mr. Steele, and passed second reading.

The Bill to incorporate the Roanoke Rail Road Company, was put on its second reading and passed.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SENATE DEBATES.

On Saturday last, the Resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Regiment of Volunteers, until their arrival at the place of rendezvous, came up for discussion in the Senate.

Dr. Gilliam, who introduced the Resolution, advocated its passage in a short Speech, in which he maintained the pressing necessity of the appropriation. Congress had made no provision for these expenses, and the formation of the Regiment would be retarded by this neglect, if not wholly prevented, unless the State should place funds in the hands of the Executive to meet the emergency. He urged immediate action, and hoped the Resolution would pass immediately, and by acclamation.

Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, said he desired that the Resolution should pass, and pass unanimously, and he thought this unanimity might be secured by making a slight, a very slight amendment, to the Preamble. There was a word or two in that, which he thought might very properly be stricken out, without marring the Resolution itself. He arranged his spectacles and smiled blandly, as he read the objectionable words, across which he proposed that the pen should be drawn. They were insignificant, to be sure, and might be harmless; but as a matter of taste, he would prefer their omission. The Resolution reads thus: "Whereas, by the action of the Executive, and the subsequent sanction of Congress, this Republic is involved in a foreign War," &c. He proposed to strike out a few words after "Whereas," so that it should read —"Whereas this Republic is involved in a foreign War," &c. The words proposed to be erased, rather seemed to cast a shadow of censure upon the President which he did not deserve. In fact, he (Mr. W.) had in his hand very high evidence that the President had been right in this unfortunate matter. The President's own Message was before him, and he had marked several passages in it, which he would not read then, but which clearly exculpated the President from all blame. No one knew better than the writer of that message, how little censure properly belonged to the Executive—and the passages which he had taken the trouble to mark with his pencil, and might read hereafter, would prove beyond cavil, how well Mr. Polk had acted. With an air of great courtesy, Mr. Wilson suggested that these few small words—inadvertently placed there, perhaps—had better be dropped, and then the Resolution would pass, he presumed, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Gilmer replied, that these few, small words, were not, in his opinion, either insignificant, or without *much* meaning. Neither were they put there inadvertently. They were inserted *on purpose*, and because they speak the truth; and it being the truth, why should the Senate shrink from asserting it? He remembered that not long ago, in Congress, Whigs were made to say—that War existed "by the act of Mexico," which they knew to be false, or they must take the odious position, of seeming to vote against supplies for the Army. An unscrupulous Democratic majority had resolved to make them swallow the pill. They would not alter one iota of the Resolution, though besought by the Whigs to put it in a shape in which they could vote for it. No sir. They had it to swallow—falsehood and all—or be placed in a most false position before the country. Can our friends over the way refuse their own physic?—Do their stomachs rebel? Do they dread the dose? They must take it. It will do them good. Besides, it cannot nauseate them so bad after all. It is no falsehood they were asked to digest. It is solemn truth—what they know in their hearts to be true—and only bad to take because it does not accord with the party creed. It may do for our Democratic friends to maintain a party doctrine, that Mexico made war upon us. The country knows better—the world knows better. Here Mr Gilmer traced the history of the War, and of our relations with Mexico, in a masterly manner.

Mr. Gilmer said he was in favor of the Resolution, and the whole Resolution. No one was more anxious than he, that the war should be conducted with vigor, until it could be honorably closed. But because he would vote means to carry on the war, must he seal his lips as to the abominable usurpations of him who rashly commenced it?—Must he utter an untruth? Must he even *suppress* what he knows to be true? He thanked God that liberty of speech and of thought is yet left us, though James K. Polk has lately applied to those who speak against him in this matter, language which defines Treason. "It is giving aid and comfort to our enemies," is it, to doubt his infallibility—to impugn his conduct—or to censure his motives? Are our friends over the way yet in favor of freedom of speech? Or do they, like James K. Polk, think that there are about Ten Millions of Traitors in the United States—traitors, because they have dared to make mouths at "His Majesty."

Mr. Cameron, with considerable excitement, remarked that both the matter and manner of the Senator from Guilford required a reply—and he desired to notice his Speech, but felt too unwell at that time. On his motion, the matter was postponed until Monday.

MONDAY, December 21.

The debate was renewed by Dr. Cameron, who gave a long and somewhat tedious history of Texas and its Western boundaries, which was intended to prove that we were not engaged in a foreign war "by the action of the Executive, subsequently sanctioned by Congress." The Doctor's Speech would possibly read very well, as a compilation from the mass of Democratic Speeches in Congress on this voluminous subject, but it was most specially dull in the delivery. He was, however, very gentlemanly in his bearing, as he always is, and treated both the persons and arguments of his opponents with a high courtesy, which some of his friends might do themselves credit by even *attempting* to imitate. Dr. C. stated as facts, going to prove that the Nueces was not considered the Western boundary of Texas, that the Texans had possession of Corpus Christi, on its Western bank—and that a member of the Texan Congress came from the other side of that river.

Mr. Woodfin discussed the question of boundary, and showed very conclusively, that it had never been definitively settled, but had, in fact, always been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute. Most of the country between the two Rivers, Nueces and Rio Grande, had not been thought worth disputing about with very great zeal by the former claimants. It was a barren Prairie, almost without inhabitants. Events of a later date have given an importance to this question, which it had not in former times. Nobody supposes that Corpus Christi was not properly a part of Texas. Of it they had possession. There was no dispute about that. So of some other places higher up the River Nueces, which were in possession of the Texans, and particularly of that small, but rich spot on the west bank, where lived the member of Congress. But if these instances of ownership through undisputed possession, prove that the Texans owned *all between* this River and the Rio Grande, then the undisputed ownership by possession of the Mexicans of Point Isabel, Santiago, Santa Fa, &c., on the east bank of the Rio Grande, will equally prove that the Mexicans owned *the same* broad district of country. The argument is the same in both cases. It will at least make it a matter of dispute, and that is all that the Whigs, and many Democrats too, have ever contended for. Taken all together, it might more satisfactorily prove that neither the Nueces nor Rio Grande, is the real boundary, but some line in the desert prairie between. But if in all this he was mistaken, if the real western boundary of Texas *is* the Rio Grande, does it *therefore* follow that the statement is untrue that this Republic is engaged in a foreign war by the action of the Executive? Both may stand together. Both *may* be true. Whether the Rio Grande be the boundary or not, the war was begun by the action of the Executive? Mr. Polk almost admits this in his last Message to Congress, about two-thirds of which is taken up in a labored argument to prove that he was right in doing that very thing. Where was the use of that long argument, which the Senator from Edgecombe has both read and marked, to justify himself for a course which his friends here wish to say that he did not pursue? He understands it *rather* better than his friends in this Hall. In the language of Lawyers, he "confesses and avoids."

Mr. Gilmer was called up again by some things which had fallen from Senators on the other side. His effort on Saturday, was a playful sally, when compared with this. He is from old Guilford, that Gibraltar of Whig principles, and has much of the air and manner of him who is so dear to the Whigs, and who has been styled the "Rough and Ready" of North Carolina. The lofty scorn with which he hurled back the language of the President, about giving *aid and comfort* to the enemy, and echoed feebly by some of his friends in that Hall, was truly withering. The proud defiance with which he challenged the Democracy to weigh their patriotism against that of the Whigs, will not soon be forgotten. He spoke of those who now lead our Armies in Mexico—of those, who have fallen in battle—whose blood had fattened the Mexican soil—of those who had shown every where the greatest alacrity in rallying around the standard of our country—are there no Whigs among them? Have the Whigs proved themselves *Traitors* in this? Do traitors so act? Still the Executive coolly asserts that those who may dare to doubt the correctness of his course, are traitors; giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," forsooth, though they give the lie to the infamous charge, by devoting their lives to their country, and write their indignant, dying denial in their own hearts' blood.

Mr. Ehringhaus spoke next. Speaking of the Army planting itself on the banks of the Rio Grande, and pointing their guns upon Matamoras—with a precision of aim that, in the language of one of the Engineers, could pick off the head of any Mexican who showed himself in the City—Mr. E. said he presumed he had a right to carry arms, even loaded arms, whenever he pleased. He might even march with his gun on his shoulder along the public streets. He might associate with him a number of his friends, who might also carry arms in this way, and nobody would have a right to complain, provided they molested and threatened no one. But if they should plant themselves in front of his neighbor's house, and point their guns at his window, there might be just cause of complaint. Such an act, of itself, would provoke resistance, even aggression, &c.

Dr. Gilliam advised his friends on the other side, to make up their minds to take the pill. It would not hurt them. It had been carefully prepared, and if they would go at it like men, they might be certain no murder would be done. He cautioned them that it would be unbecoming to make faces at a compound which they had once prepared for Whigs.

Mr. Hogan said, that the pill had been prepared by a skilful Physician, and it was a rule with him, when he employed a Physician in whose skill he had confidence, to swallow the physic and ask no questions. Our Democratic friends would behave with dignity becoming themselves, *considering*, if they would follow his example.

Dr. Cameron was understood to say, that as a Physician of considerable practice, he would advise an entirely different course of medicine. He sincerely doubted whether the pills of his brother of Bertie were not drugged with poison. He advised his friend from Randolph to "throw all such physic to the dogs," and take a prescription which he would offer.

Mr. Hogan thought, that when

Learned doctors disagree,
The lucky patient may go free;

So he should even take the dose on his own responsibility, not as physic, but as wholesome diet.

This collateral discussion upon Therapeutics, brought up Dr. Russell, of Granville, who closed the debate for the day, in a vein of drollery and irresistible fun, which set the Senate in a roar.

The last act of the Senate to-day, (Monday,) was a vote on the motion of Mr. Hawkins, of Warren, to amend the amendment, by substituting the words "the Government of Mexico," for the words "the Executive," by which amendment, it would read thus: "Whereas, by the action of the Government of Mexico, subsequently sanctioned by Congress, this Republic is engaged in a foreign war," &c. This amendment received the unanimous vote of *Democratic* Senators.

TUESDAY, December 22.

Mr. Thompson, of Wake, opened the discussion upon the Resolution in aid of the Volunteers, with a "Jeremy Dismal" air, and in tones so sepulchral, and hollow, that the cold chills crawled bodily over all beholders. That brace of ranting Cameronians, the Reverend *Gabriel Kettledrummel* and *Ephraim McBriar*, who flourished so vigorously in the solemn days of the covenant, when

"Pulpit drum Ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fists, instead of stick,"

could not have held a candle to the Senator from Wake, in the earnest vehemence of his appeals—"This is no time for sport," quoth the Senator. This way of dragging the Democratic party with dirty pills, might be a tolerable good joke for the Whigs—it was no joke for him. The Country calls upon us to act. Those who are about to peril their lives for us, are in want—instant want, of the means of getting to the field of glory and honor. Their fellow soldiers in the service are calling on them to come to their aid. The country needs their services now, and here we are debating about a miserable preamble which has no proper connection with the Resolution. Why cannot we pass the Resolution at once, and send them the money. All of us wish to provide the money, but we are required to take some Whig physic before we can do what we wish. He therefore pounded his desk and *besought* the Whigs around him to agree to strike out the preamble, and allow them to pass the Resolution unanimously. If ever a War was a righteous and holy War, this was one. And he called upon all parties to give it a hearty support. He spoke of the want of patriotism in thus insidiously attacking the President—and awfully squinted at the *aid* and *comfort* Whigs might give the enemy. Turning to Mr. Waddell, he conjured him to let the Resolution pass, without the obnoxious Preamble. You say that you were served in the same way once under similar circumstances. You complain of it as a great wrong. I ask if it was wrong then, can it be right now. I dare you to come out and say boldly and openly that you will counsel and procure to be done an acknowledged wrong! I dare you to take that position! &c. &c.

Mr. Waddell, in reply, was sorry to see the Senator from Wake, so discomposed. It was only a change of circumstances. *He* used to laugh when he was in a majority, and *we* had to take the physic. Let the Senator have more philosophy. Let him nerve himself like a man. This will so happen sometimes. It is prudent to school ourselves to these reverses. It is no sport to the Senator now. He deems it cruel to force this physic upon them, and threatens us with dire retribution, unless we desist. We are used to such threats—"they pass by, as the idle wind." Whigs cannot be frightened from their propriety thus. Where they know their duty they do it, and leave the consequences to Heaven. But when did the Senator become so sensitive about right and wrong in this matter? Did he not approve the act of his party in Congress, when they forced the Whigs to assert as a truth, what Mr. Calhoun declared his own right hand should let out his heart's blood, sooner than he would say? It was naturally possible, that the one might be done—it was morally impossible for him to do the other. Did the Senator groan over the poor insulted Whigs, when *his party* forced them to vouch as truth for what another Democrat, Mr. Holmes, of S. C., declared before his God was "a lie"—or vote against supplies for the War? Has not the Senator in his harangues before the people, even this last Summer, publicly justified his party for that very act, and now shall *he* beseech that the cup may pass him?

It is not for *that* Senator, to look with loathing upon the poisoned chalice which we now commend back to his lips? No Sir, that Senator must not now turn away in disgust. He must drink it to the dregs. He is *estopped* by his own acts, or by the acts of his party, which he has over and often approved and applauded. It does not lie with *him* to say that we are wrong, or that we are exercising harshly our power. But said Mr. W., laughing and bowing to Mr. T. I assure the Senator that he mistakes. There is no cause for alarm, at what he is pleased to call our physic. We ask *him* to assert no "lie," in the language of a distinguished Democrat—(Whigs have used none such.) We do not ask him even to censure the President. In this Preamble, we do not characterise the "act of the Executive" as wrongful. We only speak of it as an act of his, which act he himself justifies at large in his late Message. If then we only speak of an act without either praising or blaming it, and if that act is true, and admitted by himself to be true, why this repugnance on the part of our friends? After disposing of these few preliminaries, Mr. Waddell turned upon the Senator of Wake, and such a torrent of indignant eloquence poured at, over, and all around, the cowering Senator, about that charge of treason, made against the Whigs in high places, and caught up and echoed here, has been rarely witnessed. The chain was broken, and the galleries cleared by Mr. Ashe, who made a long and bitter Speech, but he spit out his words so confusedly, that he commanded but little attention. After Mr. Ashe was done, the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

[The subject was resumed again on Wednesday, but we have no further space, to-day, for a continuation of the sketch. We will give the *finale* in our next. The Senate continued in Session until 5 o'clock, P. M. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Waddell, Francis, and Gilmer, on the Whig side, and by Messrs. Ashe, Thompson and Cameron, on the opposite. At length, the voting commenced. On the adoption of Mr. Wilson's amendment, mentioned above, the vote stood: Yeas 19—Nays 24. Mr. Speight then moved a division of the question, and that a vote be taken first upon the Preamble. Mr. Halsey, the excellent Senator from Tyrell and Washington, being in the Chair, decided that the question was not divisible. From this decision, an appeal was taken, but the Senate sustained the Chair, by a vote of 23 to 19.—The question was then taken on the adoption of the Preamble *and* Resolution, and was decided in the affirmative, 41 to 2!—every Democratic Senator, but two (Messrs Ashe and Stowe,) voting *for* a measure, which they have wasted so much time in arguing *against*, though they knew it would pass.

Gen. Hawkins gave notice, that he should avail himself of his Constitutional right to have his Protest against the Preamble, entered upon the Journals.

Thus, gloriously, have the Whigs of the Old North State repelled the foul slander published against their party, by President Polk, in his late Message.]

A Christmas Party.—A number of Members of the Legislature, and others, left this City on Wednesday last, on a jaunt to Wilmington, whither they had been specially invited.—*Ral. Register.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Bill to provide for holding a Session of the Supreme Court, once a year, in the Western part of the State, having become a Law, we subjoin a synopsis of its provisions:

Sec. 1st, provides that a Session of the Supreme Court shall be held yearly at Morganton, on the first Monday of August.

Sec. 2d, provides that all Appeals taken and causes transmitted, from the counties of Stokes, Davidson, Montgomery, Anson, and all counties lying West of the same, shall be heard and tried at Morganton.

Sec. 3d, provides for the appointment of a Clerk, who shall keep his office at Morganton.

Sec. 4, makes it the duty of the Sheriff of Burke, to attend the Sessions of said Court.

Sec. 5, provides, that the Reporter for the Court at Raleigh, shall also act as Reporter to the Morganton Session of it.

Sec. 6, alters the Summer Term of the Supreme Court at Raleigh, from the 2d Monday of June to the 3d Monday of May.

Sec. 7, makes it the duty of the Judges, to appoint one of the Solicitors within the region of country specified, to attend said Court at Morganton, as Attorney for the State.

The Act does not abolish either of the Terms at Raleigh, but provides for holding an additional one at Morganton.—*Raleigh Register.*

MR. HAYWOOD.

The name of this gentleman has been introduced into every Speech we believe, which has been made on the Bill for re-districting the State. While his political opponents, the Whigs, have defended him from the imputations cast upon his fair fame, his own party, "the Loco Focos," have "tipped him the cold shoulder." But Mr. Rayner told them in his Speech, that it would not be long before his revilers would be calling upon Hercules for help.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Anticipated Movements of Gen. Taylor—Loss of the Steamer Sea—Gales at the Brazos—Further from General Wool—Letters from Monterey and Saltillo—Reported Capture of a Wagon Train by Canales, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, we have dates from Brazos Santiago to the 11th inst., and from Monterey up to the first of the month. Below will be found several letters from Mr. Lumsden, one of the editors of this paper, who is now on his way to join the army at Tampico. The news is highly interesting as regards the present disposition of the forces in Mexico, and particularly so as indicating the future movements of the army. The drift of the intelligence points to a crisis of bloody import.

Among the passengers by the Alabama we notice the names of Cols. Mitchell and Baker, Majors Penny, Gaines and Jones, Capts. Freeman, Berry, Fenner, Marshall and Elkin, Lieuts. Potter, Armstrong, Humphrey, Merritt, Wilson, Malone, McRunnells, Allen, Poe and Curtis, and Drs. Cabanis, Potter, Wells and Scott, besides 226 sick and discharged soldiers. Col. Mitchell, and Lieuts. Potter and Armstrong are among those who were badly wounded at Monterey.

The letter of Mr. Lumsden gives particulars of the loss of the steamer Sea. We learn verbally that the Alabama was obliged to put to sea twice from Brazos, with a number of vessels that still had their cargoes on board, and farther that the bark Wm. Ivy was blown off on the 6th inst. with a cargo of mules on board, and had not returned when the Alabama sailed.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Dec. 6, 1846.

Here I am once more in Texas. This place is all life and bustle; the arrival and departure of transports keeping all hands in and about the Quarter Master's Department constantly busy as bees. The steamboat Sea, in coming in this morning from Tampico, got ashore in the North breakers, and I very much fear she will have to stop there. "Uncle Sam" is indeed unfortunate. The Sea, however, was not owned by the Government, but was under charter.

Now for what little army news I have been able to gather. It was my good fortune to meet this morning an old friend in a gentleman direct from Monterey, who gave me the data for what follows. My informant left Monterey on the 25th of November. Gen. Taylor had returned from Saltillo, and expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the city, which was in quiet possession of the troops under Gen. Worth. Saltillo is about 65 miles from Monterey, and has an elevation of some 2000 feet above the latter place. The cold, in consequence, is frequently quite intense. Gen. Taylor saw ice while he was there. The most delicious fruits are said to abound in Saltillo. No demonstration against Gen. Worth had been made by the enemy, although only at the distance of 20 miles from him. His scouts had discovered about 3000 Mexican cavalry, said to have been sent from San Luis Potosi for the purpose of grazing their horses.

Gen. Wool had been ordered by Gen. Taylor to occupy forthwith the town of Parras, a small but beautiful place 70 miles northeast of Saltillo. Gen. Wool would have no opposition at Parras, as the inhabitants were prepared to receive him peaceably. His troops are represented to be in the finest health and discipline.

The ultimate plans of Gen. Taylor had not of course been fully developed, but sufficient was known to render it quite certain that something like the following outline was to be adhered to.—He had received intelligence from the Government of the call for additional troops. He would therefore occupy all the posts, towns, &c., either immediately or remotely, on the line of operations to Tampico. Lieut. Col. Riley now occupies Mount Morales with the 2d Regiment of U. S. Infantry. Gen. Taylor would himself take up his line of march for Victoria, where, rumor has it, Santa Anna has 10,000 choice troops. This city is indispensably necessary to Gen. Taylor, in order that he may secure his lines of communication in an attack upon San Luis Potosi. Santa Anna knows its importance, and will no doubt resist its possession by our troops. But I shall not speculate. Gen. Taylor intended to march, as soon as provisions could be hastened up—which would probably be by the 10th Dec.—with the 3d, 4th, and 7th Infantry, the Dragoons under Col. Harney, who had arrived at Monterey, Bragg's battery, and two regiments of volunteers, which latter had not been designated. It would seem that Gen. Taylor himself attached some importance to the rumor of Santa Anna's 10,000 troops, as he heads in person the expedition against Victoria.—

[illegible] taking this point, which he most assuredly will do, it is thought he will make no further demonstration until desired reinforcements reach him from Tampico.

Should Gen. Butler's health admit of it, he will be left at Monterey in command; otherwise Col. Smith, of the Rifles, will be detained for that purpose. Gen. Butler's wound was not improving; indeed it is said to be getting worse.

The Mexicans, finding that they cannot successfully fight "Uncle Sam's boys" either in the open field or behind entrenched works, have resorted to the insidious means of seducing our men to desert by offers of tempting bounty and high [illegible], and it is to be regretted that in too many instances their villainous schemes have succeeded. The Alcade's son was arrested a few [illegible] since and imprisoned, having been detected in carrying on this species of war, and remains a prisoner still. When the Alcade, who has been treated with all kindness and consideration by Gen. Taylor, heard of his son's imprisonment, he remonstrated with the General against his further detention. The old hero "boiled over" in a moment, and "let out" upon the Alcalde in hot style. He told him, in no measured phraseology, that he was well convinced of his son's guilt, and not entirely free from suspicions of his worthy self; and [illegible] he did not at once assist in restoring those [illegible] had been seduced to desert, he would hang [illegible] and himself too, as high as Haman hung! A [illegible], who fought against us at Monterey as [illegible] officer, had been seen in the city, a tool of Santa Anna. His name is Riley, and deserted from the 7th Infantry before the battles.

It is said, and on good authority, that Santa Anna, fearing the Congress about to assemble at Mexico would not carry out his measures, or fully [illegible], had detached and marched to the capital 7000 men, under the pretence of putting down another outbreak of the populace, being well aware that Gen. Taylor cannot attack him in his strongholds at San Luis for some two months or more. Santa Anna, it is no news to say, is a most wily foe, and in respect to knowing the position of affairs has the advantage, from natural causes, of Gen. Taylor, and he is determined to resist. It is now conceded, by the officers of our army generally, that the Mexicans will fight. San Luis Potosi is in a strong state of defence, and is daily being strengthened still more, and it may be that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca, and those of Monterey, were but specimens of what may occur before San Luis. Officers believe that a harder fight than any one yet is before them. San Luis Potosi is one of the richest cities in all Mexico, being directly in the mining districts, and you may depend upon it the Mexicans will make the big stand there. One thing, however, is certain: old "Rough and Ready" is not going to be caught [illegible] in any thing—either in men, munitions or besieging cannon. Nor will he be again caught by "white flags" or treacherous parleys. You may deceive him once, but twice, never!—But more of this hereafter. My letter is already too long, and I fear has but little to interest you.

Brazos Santiago, Dec. 11, 1846.

A rumor which needs confirmation, but which was believed generally, however, reached this [illegible] three days ago, stating that sixty Government wagons, with provisions, specie, &c., for our army, had been captured by Canales somewhere between Camargo and Mier. No particulars [illegible]. Whether this be true or not, I cannot [illegible] that it is not improbable, as [illegible] their capture need [illegible]. Canales is a cut-throat [illegible] and [illegible] they give him opportunities, they [illegible] with losses.

From what I see and hear in certain quarters, I [illegible] more and more inclined to believe that Santa Anna intends to harass Gen. Taylor, and that a [illegible] will be made [illegible] and not long first. Adieu.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the [illegible] Catharine, we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 29th of November. Our previous advices were to the 17th Nov.

The news from Mexico would be important [illegible]. A courier arrived at the city of Mexico from San Luis Potosi on the 20th [illegible] news [illegible] 2200 [illegible] joined to join the army of Santa Anna [illegible] that Gen. Taylor's [illegible] soldiers [illegible] desert [illegible] Monterey. We suppose this is the Mexican mode of relating how our army has suffered [illegible], how a few soldiers had been induced to desert at Monterey, and how Gen. Taylor went on to Saltillo and returned precisely when it was supposed he would.

The Mexican Minister of Finance had resigned, [illegible] there were insinuations against him of enormous frauds and speculations. A successor was appointed, who held the office a few days and likewise resigned. Gen. Almonte then took that office in addition to his own of Minister of War. His first act was to countermand all payments, but upon reflecting what a blow this would be to public credit, he countermanded the order almost as soon as issued.

A Vera Cruz paper sums up the forces at San Luis at about 26,000; and Gen. Taylor's force at [illegible]. It was supposed that he would march for San Luis on the 21st Nov. and that it would take 30 days to accomplish the march.

Four sailors from the American squadron, who had been cast ashore, were brought into Vera Cruz as prisoners.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Movements of Troops—Later from Monterey—Death of Gen. Hamer—Marine Disasters—Loss of Government Steamer Gopher, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the steamship McKim, we have dates from Brazos Santiago up to the 15th inst., with accounts two days later from Monterey. Among the passengers in the McKim were Col. Weller, Major Arthur, Capt. Cooper, Drs. Crane, [illegible], Hoxie and Craig, Lieuts. Steward, Doctor McMahon, Roe, Murphy and Richmond, Messrs. [illegible], Lemon, Tippett, Raines and Levinskold, [illegible] sixty-one sick and discharged volunteers.

The steamship Virginia left the Brazos for Tampico on 14th inst. with Lieut. Col. Clarke and six companies of the Alabama regiment, numbering nearly 490 men, rank and file.

We learn that the U. S. steamer Gopher broke her [illegible] chains and steam connections in crossing the bar on Sunday, the 13th, and was literally knocked to pieces and sunk at her anchors. The U. S. steamers De Rossett and John R. Thompson were dispatched to her assistance and but barely succeeded in saving some fifty lives before she went down. The pilot boat Ariel was lost the same day, a large sea splitting open her wood ends. Captain and crew saved. Several vessels were blown to sea in a gale on the 7th, losing anchors and cables. The bark Wm. Ivy returned on the 13th with a loss of thirty mules.

Two regiments of Indiana volunteers, the 2d and 3d, and Lieut. Mackall's (Capt. Taylor's) battery had gone to Saltillo, to join Gen. Worth.

Gen. Twiggs's division is on its march for Victoria.

Brig. Gen. Hamer, one of Mr. Polk's appointments, died at Monterey a few days ago, of inflammation of the bowels. His illness was of very short duration—not more than two days.

Gen. Butler will remain in command at Monterey.

The Gopher had on board when she went down 264 bbls. of pork, 44 bbls. of bread, 14 bbls. of pickles, 64 bbls. of vinegar, 6 bales oakum, 2 coils rope and 2 bundles of cast steel—all the property of the United States. If "Uncle Sam" was a rich man, this would be a pretty place to "break" him. The beach and bar are strewn with wrecks in all directions.

Good.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is quite the champion of the ring editorial. He hits harder and faster than any man who writes for the press. Here is his last:

"An exchange paper asks whether Santa Anna, if he were to catch Mr. Polk upon the high seas, would give him a free pass into the United States. If Santa Anna is the enemy of the United States he pretends to be, he certainly would."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 16—Brig Camargo from Newcastle, Me.; Schr. Rearietta from Gardiner, Me. 18—Schr Henry from Calais, Me. 20—Brig Fox from Matanzas; Schr. H. Westcott from Philadelphia. 21—Brig Frances from Point Petre, Guadaloupe; Schr. Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly. 22—Brig John Hill from Key West; Schr. Mary from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 29, 1846.

LEGISLATIVE.—Besides the proceedings under the usual head, the very able speech of Mr. Rayner, and the debate in the Senate, we notice with pleasure the final passage of all the Rail Road charters. Our bill passed the House by 80 to 20; the Wilmington bill by 73 to 27.

Mr Stanly having resigned the Speaker's chair, to enter upon the duties of Attorney General, Mr. Gilliam of Granville was elected Speaker, by more than a party vote—an evidence of a just appreciation of a most estimable character.

Mr Stanly subsequently resigned his seat as a member, to take effect to-morrow.

A bill has been reported to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools, with $1250 salary.

We notice with pleasure a bill to provide for a Geological Survey of the State. Professor Olmsted, of Yale College, in a letter to Gov. Graham, says, "there is no State in the Union whose Geology would better reward the labor and expense of an accurate and thorough Survey." He alludes to the partial Survey made by him in 1819, as the first attempt of the kind by authority of a State. Nearly every State has since taken the hint, and made thorough Surveys, whilst we have been contented with that beginning only.

A BITTER PILL.—That was a capital scene in the Senate, the particulars of which we copy from the Register, in which the Locos were made to swallow a dose of their own physic, though making very ugly faces at it.

We would like to notice some of the groans of the Wilmington Journal, if we had room.

THE STATE'S LIABILITIES.—We have received a copy of the Report of C. L. Hinton, Esq. Public Treasurer, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Commons, asking his views of a scheme of Finance for meeting the State's liabilities for Rail Roads, &c. We regret that we cannot insert the whole Report, which forms a pamphlet of 16 pages.

Of the $800,000 endorsed for the Gaston Road by acts of 1838 and 1840, individuals hold $503,290; the Literary Board holds $163,300. $90,000 have been paid, and $43,500 were not issued by the Company. The two first sums are those to be provided for. Of these, $226,500 fall due in annual instalments of $30,000, one being due on the 1st prox mo, and $500,000 at any time after 1860, at the pleasure of the State.

The Treasurer recommends, that the Literary Board call in their outstanding debts, $[illegible],200, and invest the money in the scrip of the $500,000 loan, holding it as part of the invested fund of that Board. That the Treasurer sell 1000 shares of stock, owned by the State, in the Bank of the State, and the same amount in the Cape Fear Bank, and pay so much of the $226,500 loan.—That the Gaston Road be conveyed to the Literary Board, with power to manage, receive the profits, and sell the Road. The State to guarantee that fund against loss. These operations, which [illegible], would reduce the debt to individuals to $300,000 payable in 1860, and reduce the interest from $33,822 to $18,000.

To pay this interest and [illegible] to a Sinking Fund to pay the principal, the Treasurer recommends that except land [illegible] excluded from entry, be made liable to a tax at reasonable [illegible], estimated to produce $8,000. That the Tavern, Peddler's, and Auction Taxes, [illegible] be retained in the Treasury, amounting to $12,000. That Tavern and Peddler's licenses be [illegible] at $[illegible]. That the tax on Attorneys' fees be paid to the Treasury, say $500. That a tax of $1 be imposed on every writ issued [illegible], estimated at $1250. In all, $22,500, which added to the existing surplus of $18,500, will make $41,000 a year, and may be increased by tax on [illegible] the Legislature now [illegible] bills now pending. The Treasurer thinks that there is no reason to doubt that the [illegible] will preserve the State's credit. The amount would pay the $18,000 of interest to individuals, and leave $23,000 to pay interest to the Literary Fund and constitute a Sinking Fund [illegible] it will be by the profits of the Road, or the purchase money if sold.

A variation of this scheme is to sell 2000 shares of stock [illegible] $200,000 [illegible] $2,000 of interest. [illegible] differ in this point, which he submits to the Assembly.

The Treasurer states and refutes various objections urged to this scheme, and [illegible] conclusively, we think, against the necessity and expediency of laying taxes in preference to it.

The income from the invested Fund of the Literary Board is not to be [illegible] operations suggested.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The list in this place has about 40 names enrolled, from town and county.

At a Regimental muster in New Hanover, 23 or 24 volunteered. It is said that a company is nearly formed in Wayne county.

At Salisbury, Charles F. Fisher, Esq. is endeavoring to raise a company, the second from Rowan, and has from 30 to 35 enrolled.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A little negro child belonging to Mr. Isham Blake was so dreadfully burned a few days ago by its clothes taking fire, that it died in about 24 hours. Both of Mr. Blake's hands were severely burned in the effort to relieve the child.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.—We are glad to learn that the Merchant's Steam Boat Company intends immediately to reduce its Rates of Freight on the Cape Fear from 15 to 20 per cent., and to restore the Forwarding Business to its former channels, viz: the Forwarding Houses in this place and Wilmington. This measure will give universal satisfaction.

"AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY."—A Locofoco Editor at the North having intimated that it might be necessary to *hang* the Whig Editors who oppose the Administration's lawless conduct in waging war against Mexico, the U. S. Gazette reminds him that the only man, Whig or Loco, who has afforded "aid and comfort" to the enemy, is one *James K. Polk*, who, seeing that Mexico was in a most disorganized and revolutionary state, without any permanent government or competent General, kindly gave orders to our Squadron to let Santa Anna pass through the blockade at Vera Cruz; in accordance with which order, that able and popular and cunning chieftain is now at the head of affairs in Mexico, and will, if any body can, obstruct the victorious march of our army. Certainly no act could be done in the United States of half so much "aid and comfort" to Mexico; and if the Locos hang any body, here is the man to begin with.

MORE TREASON.—A writer from Raleigh to the Wilmington Journal, who appears to be a Locofoco member of the Legislature (though he is so ignorant as not to know that Mr. Gilliam of the Senate is from Bertie and not from Granville,) asserts that the Preamble declaring that the war was brought about by the action of the Executive, is "MORAL TREASON," and, "by *innuendoes* levelled *at the head of our government*, giving support and encouragement to the enemy." Really, this is pretty strong doctrine. Whether it be federal, or democratic, or tory doctrine, the public may determine. It goes a bowshot beyond old John Adams's Sedition Law. The Whigs must not dare to speak against any act of the President, lest they be called traitors, and of course be liable to be hanged. This is the *liberty* to which Locofocoism is "progressing"!

A communication and other things crowded out this week.

WILMINGTON.—We have received the following epistle from a subscriber in Wilmington:—

"WILMINGTON, December 24th, 1846.

"*Mr. E. J. Hale*—Sir: Please stop my paper; I at least have never bestowed hospitality from mercenary motives. "Resp."

Out of kindness to the writer we omit his name. But we may state, that unless grossly slandered by common rumor, he is the gentleman who has been so actively engaged in abusing our town, and exciting a hostile feeling between the two places, in those articles which we have felt called on so often to refute, signed "Monitor." No wonder that after we had defied him to the proof of some of his slanderous assertions, and assured him that we had documentary proof of their utter falsity, *he* should *now* seize the first plausible pretext to discontinue his paper—a step, by the way, at which we never feel the slightest concern, and of which we never take notice, except when the writer goes out of his way, as in this instance, to offer a reason, and to do the thing in an offensive manner. We now tell him, that we said nothing about "mercenary motives," but if his conscience gives our language that form, doubtless his conscience is right. "He strains at a gnat and swallows a camel," when he makes the bold declaration that "*he* at least never bestowed hospitality from mercenary motives." If he did not, he has done much worse. He has slandered his neighbors, and neither attempted to sustain his slander nor had the grace to withdraw it.

But enough of him. To our many valued personal friends in Wilmington, we would remark, that they cannot be surprised at our feeling deeply the incessant and vindictive attacks upon our town. When we saw, therefore, *by accident*, that the whole force of their Rail Road Company, and of their whole town, so far as we knew, was engaged in the ungenerous attempt, (we might almost say *secretly*,) to induce the Legislature to refuse us a charter; and when we heard, at the same moment that we had the account of this invitation to the Legislature, that our bill was jeoparded by an under-current of *Lobby legislation*, (for *the bill was not passed at the date of our then advices from Raleigh*,) we did feel excited and indignant. The people of Wilmington, we understand, *knew nothing of the invitation!* The whole manœuvre was therefore concocted by the Lobby-members at Raleigh, and the public will doubtless come to the same conclusion that we did, that *they* had an object. As our bill has *since* passed, in defiance of the entreaties of the President of the Wilmington Company, and all his aids at Raleigh, we care not a fig for any of the local concerns of Wilmington. We never interfered with them, in unkindness, and do not mean to do so now. But we stand ready to resent any assaults upon this town, come from what quarter they may.

We understand that the people of Wilmington were much excited by the contents of our last paper. They could not have been surprised, we think, that after fighting so long on the *defensive*, we at last became impatient and carried the war into their own town. They are now, we hope, capable of appreciating the feelings of their neighbors, who have been the subject of incessant attacks, open and secret, fair and false, for months past, from Wilmington.

We would again respectfully propose to them *to let us alone!*

A NEW DIFFICULTY.—In addition to the war *for* Texas, which the country is now engaged in, we seem to be on the eve of a difficulty *with* Texas; for we see that her newspapers are complaining furiously of the establishment of a new Territorial government in New Mexico,—that region, as they assert, being within the undoubted limits of Texas. This is certainly in accordance with the argument in Mr Polk's Message. And yet Mr. Polk, in all his Messages, even one sent in a week ago, speaks of the "conquest" of New Mexico! Such are the contradictions in which he is involved.

Gen. Scott arrived at New Orleans on the 19th inst., and was to depart immediately for the seat of war.

Mr. Clay arrived there a few days previous.

The great Locofoco region of Virginia, called "the Tenth Legion," which polled such tremendous majorities of thousands for Polk and Dallas, has not sent a single company to fill the Virginia regiment of Volunteers! "Call you this backing your friends?"

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—The President has communicated to Congress the instructions to Com. Stockton and Gen. Kearney, to show that he did not authorize the establishment of such Territorial Governments in California and New Mexico as they have instituted. He disavows it all, as unauthorized, and says that they had no authority to establish any thing more than temporary governments over the conquered territory.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.—Among the thousand rumors from Washington, one has gained much currency, that the Administration have it in contemplation to create the above office in the army, and to confer it on Col Benton of the Senate, or Gen. Armstrong of Tennessee, now consul at Liverpool. This high rank has never been held but once in our army, and that was in our difficulties with France, when the elder Adams called Gen. Washington to the head of the army with that commission. The rank exists in the English and French armies.

COTTON SHIRTING FOR LESS THAN NOTHING.—Mr. Secretary of the Treasury Walker sometime ago said, that "*the duty constitutes as much a part of the price as the cost of production.*" This was an argument against the Whig Tariff of 1842, and by this and such like assertions has that Tariff been overthrown. It now behooves Mr. Walker to make his words good by the experience of his own tariff. We have already shown its falsity in regard to Salt, which has risen as the duty fell.—But there is another article besides "the poor man's Salt," which was often cited against the Whig Tariff, to-wit, "the poor man's *Shirt*." This shirt, according to the Locofoco orators, was taxed six cents a yard. And as its entire cost, under the old tariff, was only five cents a yard, for the lower qualities, it is manifest, (the six cents duty being repealed, and a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem substituted,) that the poor man is entitled *to get his shirt for nothing*, and to have besides a bounty of about a cent a yard for taking it! When Mr. Walker's tariff realizes such promises, we shall shout, Huzza for the tariff of 1846!

HEADLEY'S SACRED MOUNTAINS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Baker and Scribner of New York, this new work by the author of that very popular work "Napoleon and his Marshals." The Sacred Mountains, with its superb typography and beautiful engravings, is intended to illustrate those portions of Scripture in which reference is made to the scenes here described. It is an elegant book, in all respects, and forms a fit gift book for this season.

Judge Martin's will was only five lines of writing—worth $100,000 a line to the brother to whom he left his whole estate. Though once connected with the press, the Judge was certainly no "penny-a-line" writer.

A STRONG ROGUE.—We are informed by Mr. Duncan Campbell, of Montpelier, Richmond county, that some rogue went into his blacksmith shop, a week or two ago, and carried off an Anvil weighing 119 lbs.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 21st, Mr. Butler, the new Senator from South Carolina, took his seat.

Mr. Barrow submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of United States be requested to inform the Senate, if any officer or agent was sent by him or by his direction to Havana, to advise, procure, or in any manner promote the return of Santa Anna to Mexico; and if so, who was the officer or agent, what were his instructions, and when was he sent on such a mission; also that he inform the Senate by what means, and through what channel, Santa Anna was informed that an order was issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf directing said commander not to obstruct his (Santa Anna's) return to Mexico; and also that he transmit to the Senate copies of any correspondence in possession of the government relative to the terms or conditions on which Santa Anna was permitted to pass through our blockading squadron, or in any manner relating to the subject of Santa Anna's return to Mexico.

On Tuesday, Mr. Barrow's resolution was postponed till next Tuesday.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, the bill to admit Iowa into the Union as a State, passed its 3d reading, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, Mr. Tibbatts introduced bills to appropriate $545,000 for the improvement of Western Rivers.

The Mexican war debate, (on the motion to refer the Message,) was continued by Mr. Jones of Geo. in defence of the Administration.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the War debate was continued.

On Thursday, the debate was continued, and without being brought to a close, the House adjourned till Monday.

Petitions are pouring in, urging upon Congress to devise some means by which the present war with Mexico may be brought to a close. The spirit of the age is adverse to war; the time has gone by for conquest and carnage, and a purer and better feeling pervades the world. It is indeed to be hoped that Mexico will meet us in a spirit of peace and harmony and that trade and commerce will take the place of the sword.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Mr. Mason as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Clifford as Attorney General, Mr. Bancroft as Minister to England, and many others to minor offices.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 26.

There is no man who can attend upon the deliberations and observe the liberal policy of the Whig members of the present Assembly, and contrast it with the illiberal, not to say unpatriotic, course pursued by the majority of the opposition, who, if he be a Whig himself, will not be proud to acknowledge himself a member of that party. No cowardly fears of a future reckoning can make them shrink from a straight-forward discharge of duty; no niggardly, misapplied notions of "economy" frighten them from the appropriation of the funds of the State to the promotion of her interests, and the advancement of her glory. Having a high-minded and patriotic constituency to whom they have to render their accounts, they are fully aware, that they have more to fear from a *lack* of performance of *duty*, than if by a well-directed zeal for the welfare of the State, they should seem somewhat too liberal. Hence, we find the Whigs foremost and most zealous in the promotion and consummation of every measure which will tend to her advancement and renown. Is the State embarrassed in her pecuniary affairs? The Whigs are always foremost in devising "ways and means" for her relief. Are her citizens called on to march to the field of battle in their country's cause? The Whigs are first in making appropriations to her gallant Volunteers, to enable them to repair to the place of rendezvous. Is her population leaving her, and her energies wasting away? The Whigs are most anxious, and *ever* ready, in holding out inducements to capitalists and men of enterprise, to engage in works of Internal Improvements, which will build up her markets, afford facilities to her citizens, and arrest the tide of emigration which has so long been robbing her of many of her most valuable citizens! It is an undeniable truth, that to the *Whig party* belongs the credit of having done what little has been done, to accomplish this great and desirable object for North Carolina. It is true, there are some honorable exceptions in the other party, but they are "few and far between." Is a project set on foot to better the condition of the East, the Whigs of Buncombe march as readily to the rescue as those of Chowan and Pasquotank. Does the West ask for aid in building Turnpikes, &c. to give her citizens facilities for getting to market, the Whigs of Bertie and Pasquotank are as ready to favor the project as those of Macon and Cherokee. In truth, they are a band of brothers, united to promote the glory and happiness of their venerated old mother. And in accomplishing this object, they are not to be deterred by the mouthing of demagogues, or frightened from their propriety by the cry of "extravagance," which is ever on the tongue of the low panderer to party prejudices. I say, then, I look upon the lofty bearing and patriotic magnanimity of that party in the Legislature here with delight, and I feel proud to write my humble self a Whig!

This has been decidedly the most interesting week of the Session in the Senate, as the matters brought before that body, have called out the oratorical powers of nearly every member in it, viz: on the Preamble and Resolution appropriating $10,000, for defraying the expenses of the Volunteers; and the Bill for Re-districting the State.

The debate on the former subject is most happily sketched in the Register. The Re-districting Bill, which came up on Thursday, likewise gave rise to a most lively debate. Several Senators on both sides took part in the debate in the morning, and at 1 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 3. "Then came the tug of war." The Whigs assembled, *determined* to take the vote before adjourning—and the Locos equally determined that they should *not*, if they could find lungs and brains enough to talk them out of patience. At it they went, the Locos leading off, and the Whigs answering their fire. Every Senator of the opposition who could speak at all, *and some who couldn't*, let off their gas and steam—talking here, and there, and every where, about any thing and nothing—things relevant and irrelevant. The Whigs were calm and patient—there appeared no anxiety, on their part, to adjourn. Finally, the nags on the opposite side began to show signs of loss of wind. Broken heats and small doses were resorted to—well, the whigs were ready for that—quarter races were attempted, but finding themselves worse beaten than in the 4 mile heats, at about 8 o'clock at night, they fell behind the distance-pole, wind-broken and exhausted, and gave up the struggle. The question was then taken and the Bill passed its third and last reading, 24 to 20. So that this great measure of political justice—a measure, which was expected and *demanded* of the Legislature, by an insulted and defrauded constituency—one which every thing like fairness and equity loudly called for—has become the *Law of the State;* and at our next Election, the Old North State will present to her sister States her *true* character, in the majority of her Congressional representation, and the voice of those 8,000 Freemen, which has been stifled by the abominable Loco Foco *Gerrymander* of 1842, will speak in indignant tones to the dismay of those who fastened that act upon them.

In the House considerable debating has been going on, but chiefly on Bills of local interest, except on that providing for the appointment of Field Officers to the Regiment, which, as it passed the Senate, gives the selection to the Officers *and* Privates of the Regiment. This has met with considerable opposition in the House, and a great variety of opinion prevails, as to *how* they should be appointed; so that it is a matter of doubt what shape the Bill will assume, but I incline to the opinion, that but little alteration will be made to it, as it came from the Senate, though I must say, that in my humble judgment by far the best plan would be, to give the choice to the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment, if not left to State Executive appointment, as I think it should be, as the National Executive appoints the Brigadier Generals.

But I am afraid I am growing prolix, and will proceed at once to give you the Proceedings:

SENATE.—Wednesday, Dec. 23.—Mr. Albright, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Fayetteville, on the subject of altering the laws in relation to Auctions and Auctioneers, reported that no legislation was required, and asked to be discharged. The report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for paying *tales* Jurors, and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr Cameron introduced a Bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered; which passed first reading.

Mr. Boyd, a bill to attach part of Guilford to Rockingham.

The bills to establish two new counties, to be called Lafayette and Alexander, passed 3d reading, and were sent to the House.

The remainder of the day's proceedings is stated in the Register's account. (See another column.)

SENATE—Thursday.—Mr. Cameron moved to amend the Journal, so as to state, that he and other Democratic members had voted for the $10,000 resolution, "protesting against the preamble." Motion rejected.

Mr. Halsey introduced a resolution authorising the Treasurer to borrow from the Int. Imp. or Literary Fund, or the Bank, a sum, not exceeding $100,000, to meet the demands against the State until the next session of the Assembly.

Most of the sitting was devoted to the Re-districting bill, as stated above.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Engrossed Bill to emancipate Abel Payne and his wife Patsey, was read the second and third time, passed and ordered to be *Enrolled*.

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, introduced a Resolution for enclosing the Capitol Square; which was passed first reading, and on motion of Mr. Stanly, of Beaufort, two-thirds of the House concurring, the Resolution was read the second time and passed. [This Resolution provides that an appropriation of $13,000 be made out of the Public Treasury, for that purpose.]

The Engrossed Bill to incorporate Cedar Falls manufacturing Company, was taken up, read the third time, passed and ordered to be *Enrolled*.

The Bill to repeal an Act entitled an Act to give to the County Courts of Stanly two Jury Terms, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be Engrossed.

A number of other private bills were acted on.

At the Afternoon Session, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Bill introduced by Mr. Ferguson, to restore Jury Trials in the County of Haywood, Mr. Brogden in the Chair, and threw themselves loose to fun and merriment, as it was Christmas Eve, and more wit and good humor prevailed, than I believe I ever saw on occasions when they slacken the rigid reign of Parliamentary rules. I hope the proceedings will be published in full.

When the two Houses adjourned, they did so to meet again on Saturday, as per Joint Resolution this day passed by the two Houses. [illegible]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Picayune gives accounts from Monterey, in California, to the 19th Sept. Com. Stockton had taken possession of Los Angelos without resistance, Gen. Castro, although superior in numbers, retreating into Sonora. The frigate Savannah was to sail from Monterey on the 20th Sept. with sealed orders. Walter Colton, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, has been elected Alcalde of Monterey, and had held Court in which the first jury trial ever known in Monterey took place. The jury was composed of half Mexicans and half Americans.

Professor Hooper.—This gentleman who has for many years occupied the distinguished position of Professor of Ancient Languages in the South Carolina College, took his departure from this place on Friday last to take charge of Wake Forest Institute in North Carolina, to the Presidency of which he was elected some time last year. Professor Hooper had endeared himself to the people of Columbia by his unaffected piety and amiable manners; and a universal feeling of regret is manifested that his sense of duty should have constrained him to sever the ties that bound him to us.

Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes under date of Dec. 20, as follows:

The administration is about making a proposition to Congress for an increase of the regular army of 10,000 men, and some more general officers, of course! The proposition has already been sent by the War Department, as I learn, to the military committees. And in addition to the requisition for nine additional regiments of volunteers, made the day after the five million loan was taken, the War Department has stipulated for two extra regiments to be raised—one in Pennsylvania and the other in New York.

Tea & Coffee.—The Washington Fountain says: We are informed that six of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, three whigs and three democrats, are inflexibly opposed to recommending a tax on tea and coffee for war purposes; and the opinion is openly expressed by the most influential democrats, that if a bill be introduced for that purpose, it will not receive fifty votes in the House.

The Report of the Postmaster General says that the receipts for the year ending 30th June 1846, were $3,487,199 35, a decrease of only $802,624 45 under the new law reducing postages. As the reduction is so little the first year, we may hope that the postages will soon increase sufficiently to pay expenses. He recommends that the rate of postage be a quarter instead of half an ounce for a single letter, except where a single sheet weighs more than a quarter of an ounce. That Postmasters be allowed to pry into letters to see that no fraud is attempted; and that postage on newspapers be increased. These recommendations will scarcely be adopted.

874 Postmasters were removed during the year, and 2995 resigned or died.

Relief for Ireland.—We learn that a number of benevolent and whole-souled citizens in the Western part of our State, are taking steps for raising a Fund, to aid in the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. We have heard, particularly, of a movement of the kind at Morganton, by some of the liberal gentlemen of that place, a notice of which, perhaps, may serve to put the ball in motion in other parts of our State.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Legislature of South Carolina has adjourned. The proposition to transfer to the People the power of choosing Electors of President and Vice President was indefinitely postponed by a considerable majority in the Senate. We were satisfied that this would be so, as soon as Mr. Calhoun declared it to be undemocratic to trust the people with the exercise of that right.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Editor: You are authorized to state, that the present Magistrate of Police and Board of Commissioners have consented to serve again if elected, to-wit:

For Magistrate of Police, WARREN WINSLOW.

Commissioners.—Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. Henry Branson.
3. Thos. J. Curtis.
4. John Waddill, Jr.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. W. J. Anderson.
7. E. W. Barge.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on Thursday evening Dec. 24th, by Charles Staten, Esq. Mr. ELIAS MITCHELL, to Miss SARAH J., eldest daughter of Francis Floyd, Esq.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. JAMES McNATT, Jr. to Miss JANNET McGEACHY, daughter of Neill McGeachy, Esq. all of Robeson county.

Recently in Anson county, by the Rev. P. C. Connelly, Mr. WM. T. WILLIAMS to Mrs. FRANCES S. COX. Also, by Y. Allen, Esq. Mr. THOS. J. INGRAM to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late Benj. Kirby, Esq. Also, by the Rev. D. Hays, Mr. GEO. W. JERNIGAN to Miss MARY KINDRED.

In Chesterfield District, S. C., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Riley Smith, Mr. AMOS LAMBETH of Randolph county, N. C., to Mrs. CHARLOTTE GANEY.

In Bennettsville, S. C., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Townsend, Major B. D. TOWNSEND to Miss MARY M., youngest daughter of Capt. William Brow, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED,

In Chambers county, Ala. on the 28th ult., the Hon. NATHANIEL GRADY, in the 45th year of his age. He emigrated from Anson county in 1837, and has since been twice elected to the Legislature of Alabama. He was a useful citizen, and a good Christian.

At Wilmington, on the 21st, Mr. WM. ROTHWELL, aged about 50 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, R W Hardie, E Fuller, Cook & Troy, J & T Waddill, Williams, McGilvary & Co, E W Willkings, J Utley, J H & J Martine, Murchison, Reid & Co, G Lauder, A W Steele, J Huske & Son, H L Myrover & Co, M N Leary, S J Hinsdale, J M Rose, B Rose & Son, T S Lutterloh, of this place; and for A W Stockton, J & R Sloan, Richmond Co, S Skiles & Co, J Conrad, J A Worth, Salisbury Co, Sundheimer & Co, W T Horne, Dr Chalmers, W W Skyles, J P Covington, R C Rhodes, R J Steele, Concord Co, J Worth, Holmes, Worth & Co, J N Dow, of the interior.

Dec. 28—Steamer Rowan, in 24 hours from Wilmington, with 85 Passengers, and Goods for Gardner & McKethan, H & E J Lilly, Hall & Hall, H Branson, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, of this place; and for Prof. Fetter, Holmes, Worth & Co, Richmond Co, Sundheimer & Co, W Clark, Worth & Sanders, Smith & George, of the interior.

Postscript.

NO MAIL.—One of those provoking failures to which we alluded last week has happened this morning. The Stage left Raleigh without a mail bag. The consequence is, that our Reporter's letter, containing the legislative proceedings of Saturday, is left in the office there to come to us to-morrow, when we shall be unable to use it. We hope for a speedy remedy for these intolerable failures.

Wreck of the U. S. Brig Somers—Great Loss of Life.

The Picayune, of Tuesday last, just at hand, brings news from the Squadron off Vera Cruz, with particulars of the total loss, in a squall, of the U. S. Brig Somers, with Acting Master Clemsen, Passed Midshipman Hynson, and 36 of the crew. The Commander, 7 other officers, and 29 men, were saved. The British and French officers and men made noble and hazardous efforts to save the lives of the crew, and to them is owing the preservation of so many. It is reported that some of those said to be lost were captured by the Mexicans, who cheered when they saw the vessel going down.

Midshipman Rogers and one man were captured whilst making a reconnoisance of the city of Vera Cruz itself, on a dark night. What became of him is not known. He was probably hanged as a Spy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 29.

Business is dull during the holidays. Cotton in demand at 9½ to 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

About 15,000 bbls Turpentine sold on Monday and Tuesday of last week at 2 00 and 1 90, when it rallied and became firm at 2 00. It was estimated that the freshet would bring down over 70,000 bbls., but it appeared likely that only 30,000 would be received. It was thought, therefore, that the price would be more than sustained. Tar 1 25. 40 Rafts of Timber sold at 4 50 to 7 50; then $1 decline. About 20 rafts unsold, market closing brisk and firm. Shingles 2 25 to 2 50. Flooring boards dull at 8 to 8 50 and scantling in good demand at 6 50 to 7 00, and 6 00 to 6 50. Corn 55.

At New York, prices of Cotton had gone up rather too high, say the papers, and they are rather receding. Uplands 1¾ to 11½. Flour 5 50 to 5 56. Corn 75 to 82.

At Charleston, Cotton 8¼ to 10½, a rise of ¼ to ½.

Total receipts of Cotton, 559,536 bales, against 607,249 last year.

ODD FELLOWS'

FEMALE SCHOOL,

THE first quarter in 1847 will commence on Monday, January 4th, under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia Billups, a lady favorably known for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted is such, as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and as far as is known in this Country, has been entirely successful. The Institution being under the direction and control of the Society of Odd Fellows, is not Sectarian in its character, nor can it be from the nature of its founders. Their object in its Establishment, is to place within the reach of the public, a School second to none, where the advantage of a thorough English education may be obtained at an expense far less than has been heretofore usual in this place.

The price of tuition, is three dollars and twenty-five cents per quarter. All necessary Books found *without any additional charge.*

Application may be made to Mr. John M. Stedman.

December 26, 1846. 43-3w

50 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 casks Roman Cement.
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris.
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty.
For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43 tf

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.

December 28, 1846. 43-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at December Term, 1846, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isabella Campbell. All persons having claims against the Testatrix, are notified to present them within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAVID A. RAY.

Dec. 22, 1846. 43-3w

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.

December 28, 1846.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an assignment from D. P. McDonald, of Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., to Wm. Powel, B. B. McKenzie, D. B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, we shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, in Rockingham, on Monday the 11th day of January next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day until sales are completed, the following described Property, viz:

One tract of land, adjoining the lands of Wm. B. Cole and others, containing about one hundred acres.

The House and Lot known as the Richmond Hotel, (lot containing about twenty-five acres.)

The House and Lot on the Southwest corner of the public square.

The House and Lot on which A. W. Moody, Esq. resides at this time.

The Storehouse occupied at present by Tomlinson & Covington.

And said McDonald's interest in the House and Lot on which W. H. Bigelow resides, (being one-half.)

Two head Horses, six or seven head Cattle, one two horse Wagon, one Barouche and harness, with a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, *Cash*; over five dollars, on a credit of nine months, with interest from day of sale. Note and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

WILLIAM POWEL,
BETHUNE B. McKENZIE,
Agents for Assignees.

Dec. 1, 1846. 43-ts

NEW BOOKS.

HEADLEY'S Sacred Mountains, $2 50; Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Bulwer's New Novel, Lucretia, 25; John Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; Rory O'More, an Irish National Romance, by Lover, 50; Legends and Stories of Ireland, by ditto, 50; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Sketches of North Carolina,

BY the Rev. WM. HENRY FOOTE, just received, price $2 50, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish,

for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Full explanations made on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1846. 42-tf

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, two Timber Wagons, of good height, strong and well ironed. One of the Wagons has been run about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves,—twenty-seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.

Cumberland co., Dec. 14, 1846. 43tf

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-12m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

W. & G. J. Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiffs shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

D. HEARNE, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

John W. Stuart *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D., 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D. Watkins *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool;) Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Lains; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, (some very superior;) Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold very low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., (near Eccles's Bridge,) where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Mask, Plush, Sexet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, on the South side of Hay street, a short distance above the Market, an entire NEW STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of black, brown, and Cadet-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, golden-mixed Jeans, Vestings, Kerseys, bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Irish Linen, Calicoes, Cassimeres, Muslin-de-Lains, Alpacas, white and red Flannel, Negro and Saddle Blankets, and many other things in the Dry Goods line.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Tea, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, whole and quarter boxes Raisins, Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Trace Chains, Long Steel, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1846. 38-6w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Briggs's Hotel, to the New fire-proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McArn Store.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 17, 1846. 37tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO. intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, (McArn's buildings,) South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, &c. The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 3-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

James C. Caraway, William T. Caraway, Thos. J. Polk, and others, *vs.* Joseph Birch, Adm'r, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor, and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway.

Petition for settlement of Estate of Tristram T. Caraway.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Birch, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 39-6w

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—
50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

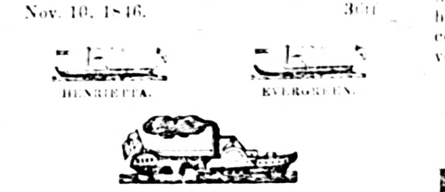
&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf



THE attention of the public is called to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina.* And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., with funds in hand to pay Freight, will be forwarded through that place *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage, and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *three Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 17 inches water, and will carry equal to 750 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by their Line will come as low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as heretofore.

The Subscriber gives notice that all business matters, as per annexed [illegible], will have the strictest attention, and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson, or to myself, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

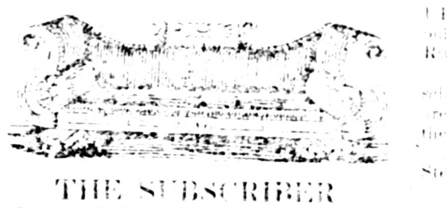
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and he flatters himself to be equal to any shop in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of each season.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 29tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of CHAIRS Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to follow the Inspection of Timber and Lumber, and solicits a share of their patronage; and would also say, that he will at all times endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully in that capacity.

I. PETERSON.

Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 38-6w

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, a splendid article, gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond pointed Pens, a splendid article, Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought at any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named place, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand, to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and they, consequently, ARE PREPARED AND WILL FOLLOW UP, and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Pee Dee River, containing [illegible] Acres, about one-third of which is bottom Land. There are on the premises large and commodious Barns, Cribs, Stables, &c. &c. Also, a comfortable Dwelling House. To persons acquainted with the Land, commendation is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that in point of fertility it will compare well with any Land in this section of the State.

J. P. NELMS.

Anson county, Nov. 18, 1846. 38-tf

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term will open on the 11th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class.

Music, Drawing and Painting; the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Languages; and the several branches of Science, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifice and accommodations are ample for thirty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal and ornamental education: These, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of most convenient size in each of the four years into which the prescribed course is distributed.

These college-like arrangements, and modes of instruction, promote good order, kind feelings, and great improvements.

The expenses, for 5 months, are $75 00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, lights, &c.; $20 00 for Music; $20 00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; $10 00 for Drawing; and for either of the above named Languages, $50 00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed their surprise that the high character of the instruction, with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these prices.

Letters for further information can be addressed to Gov. Morehead, the founder of Edgeworth, or to the Rev. Professor Morgan, the Principal.

Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 20. 38-6w

REMOVAL

AND

NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

☞ 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

Dec. 2. E. J. HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

John C. Graham and others, *vs.* Edward and William Graham.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Graham and William Graham, the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Edward Graham and William Graham to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARR & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States—in the control of Trustees. The subscription books for insurance, and for stock in the Safety Fund, or Reserved Guarantee Capital of this new Company, are now open at the office of the Commissioners in Wall street, and at the Western Hotel in Courtlandt street, where copies of their Constitution and plans of business may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received by the Committee for such purpose designated.

☞ The full number of Agents required by the Constitution, before commencing business, having been obtained, the organization will in a few days, be completed, in the control of the most distinguished, intelligent, and eminent men of the State.

☞ No payments are required until the completion of the organization, when notice will be given by the Trustees.

The Constitution of this Company has been created by virtue, and in pursuance of the enumerated, reserved, natural, civil, religious, and inalienable rights and lawful privileges forever secured to the people of the United States, by the express provisions of the American Constitution, irrespective of all common or unconstitutional laws, and independent of all legislative control, restrictions, or government, where under all personal, legal, or individual liability whatever of its members and stockholders is positively limited to the premiums or stock subscribed by "special limited contracts," as much as under any *legislative* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those of benevolence and humanity, and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and middling classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, (over and above the premiums,) for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for unusual losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

The Board of Controlling Trustees and Officers are required by the Constitution to be selected from men of wealth and eminence, and after their appointment for the first four years, they are to be nominated by the Board of Visitors and Commissioners, who are also authorized to fill all vacancies.

This institution is empowered to insure Health, as well as Lives, under special limited contracts.

Among other benevolent men, and distinguished statesmen, who compose the first Board of Visitors and Commissioners, and who have been constituted honorary members for life, are:—

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex-Governor Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C., Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rode Island
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C., New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and ANDREW S. POND, Esq., of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and extended usefulness, in every way surpassing any legislative chartered Company in the country, and upon a scale of magnificence unrivalled by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners, at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BALCH, Special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization.
New York, Oct. 16th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and can never fall *below* par, as six per cent. interest is *guaranteed in any event* over and above all usual losses, by the united responsibility and joint property of its *ten to twenty thousand* of insured members (which will in a few years accumulate) to the full extent of their premiums, beyond which there can be no liability in any event, either for debts or interest, affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any *Government* stock.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.

H. POTTER, Agent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate Swift Island Manufacturing Co. in the County of Montgomery.

Dec. 4, 1846. 40-4w

Just Received and for Sale,

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, 44 inch,
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.
B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 27, 1846. 39tf

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash.

J. L. BRYAN.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Sterling May *vs.* Bryant D. May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Bryant D. May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 71st year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto,
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Daniel and Angus McSween, et al., *vs.* Isabella McSween, Executrix.

Petition for Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S

OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homœopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 14, 1846. 28-tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great *popularity* which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf